The New-York Times.

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THE WAR.

Surrender of One of the Great Fortresses in Dispute.

Strasbourg in the Possession of the Germans.

Seventeen Thousand Men and Four Hundred Officers Taken.

Alsace and Lorraine to be German Federal Provinces.

Germany Preparing to Welcome Back Strasbourg.

Bazaine's Last Efforts to Break Out of Metz.

Desperate Attacks and Obstinate and Successful Resistance.

Latest Advices from the City of Paris.

Expulsion of Offenbach from France, as a German.

STRASBOURG.

Surrender of the Fortress to the Prussians—Varying Statements—Effect of the Event on the Defensive Power of France—Over 17,000 Prisoners Taken—Rejoicing in Germany.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The fall of Strasbourg, which has just been announced, is considered here as likely to make but very little difference in the question of the power of France to resist her invaders.

Everything turns upon the capability of the garrison of Paris to defend itself for three months. That time gained, and the Prussians will never retain a foot of French territory. The whole country is rising in arms. R.

CONFIRMATION.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—King WILLIAM's dispatch to Queen AUGUSTA, announcing the capitulation of Strasbourg at 11 o'clock last evening, is just made public here (noon.) Other dispatches say the city surrendered at 5 o'clock.

DARMSTADT, Sept. 27.—A telegram has been received from Ludwigshafen announcing that Strasbourg surrendered on Monday, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

MUNDELSHEIM, Sept. 28.—The surrender of Strasbourg was signed at 2 o'clock this morning by Col. LECZINSKI. By this surrender 451 officers and 17,000 men laid down their arms. At 8 o'clock the place will be occupied by the besiegers.

REJOICING IN GERMANY.

There is great rejoicing throughout Germany over the capture of Strasbourg.

ALSACE AND LORRAINE.

Preparations for Their Federal Union with Germany—Bavaria Coming In—Strasbourg to be Heartily Welcome Back to Germany.

BERLIN, Sept. 28.—It has been decided to place Alsace and Lorraine as German Federal Provinces, under the administration of Federal authorities, and they will be represented in the German Parliament by commission. At present the inhabitants will not be subjected to military burdens.

BAVARIA.

A closer union of Bavaria with North Germany has been concluded by the negotiations at Delbruck.

THE STRASBOURG ARMY.

The large force released by the capitulation of Strasbourg will be employed in clearing Upper Alsace of Francs-Tireurs.

A WELCOME.

It is semi-officially stated in a provincial correspondence that all Germany will heartily welcome Strasbourg, now won back to her.

TWO SORTIES AT METZ.

Perpetual Restlessness of Bazaine—He Taxes the Unwearied Vigilance of the Besiegers to the Utmost—His Last Desperate Efforts to Escape.

JOURRY AUX ASTRES, near Metz, in Camp, Sept. 24.—Since the fearful battle of the 18th of August, the Prussian Army has been hard at work. The activity and determined bravery of the French soldiers has kept the besieging forces constantly employed; vigilance is proved to be necessary.

BAZAINE'S VIGILANCE.

Repeated sorties and resolute attempts have been made by BAZAINE to break the bonds in which he is held. Notwithstanding the attempts to treat for capitulation, there has never been a moment when the beleaguered General was not prepared to avail himself of any symptom of neglect or weakness on the part of the enemy.

CLOSE WATCH OF THE PRUSSIANS.

The great difficulty under which BAZAINE labors, the facility enjoyed by the Prussians for observing closely the movements in the camp outside of Metz, from the surrounding heights, renders surprise difficult, if not impossible.

APPEARANCE OF A MESSENGER.

On Thursday last rumors of a proposition of capitulation prevailed in the camp. A messenger, who, it is said, has come from Paris, or has been sent by Emperor NAPOLEON, has entered Metz. Everybody is disposed to believe that fighting is over.

THE FIRST SORTIE—DESPERATE FIGHTING.

Fortunately the ceaseless vigilance kept up by the Prussians is not relaxed. On the evening of the 22d, evidence was observed of unusual movements in the French lines on the south-west and north of the besieged fortress. At noon on the 23d, those indications of an attempt to break out were confirmed. Under cover of the guns of the fort the French sallied forth in considerable strength against the Prussian right. A vigorous attack and defence were made, the Prussians taking advantage of the woods. The battle raged from midday until 7 o'clock, when the Germans meeting supports assumed the offensive, and drove the enemy within their lines.

THE SECOND ATTEMPT.

On the 24th a still more desperate attack was attempted. The French advanced in large bodies of infantry, supported by artillery and cavalry, and covered by the cannons of the forts, which opened the fire.

OBSTINACY OF BOTH SIDES.

The French attacked vigorously the left of the Prussian line, a little east of the Thionville road. Regiment after regiment fell in a solid line on the defenses of the Prussians, who stood like iron. Once the French gained a temporary advantage, carrying an outwork of the Prussian lines, and turned the flank of another position, but were soon driven back, gallantly contesting every foot of ground. At length they were again forced to retire under the forts. The thrilling display of stubborn determination on both sides was never excelled. The details of the encounter are yet unknown.

PARIS WITHIN AND WITHOUT.

Order Maintained—The People Unanimous for Defense—The Bourse Unfrequented—Operations on the Outskirts.

TOURS, Sept. 28.—A letter dated Paris, Sept. 24, says the population is animated by one sentiment—defense of the capital. The Mobile and National Guards behave with great calmness and determination. A Zouave who fled in a recent fight without firing a shot, and afterward attempted to kill the officer who arrested him, has been shot by order of a Court-martial. Severe measures have been taken with others who behaved badly. The cowards are mostly recruits, who joined the fragment of a Zouave regiment which escaped from Sedan. The officers of the Bank of France propose to destroy the notes on hand in case there is danger of their falling into the hands of the enemy. Preparations have been made to light the city with petroleum, if it becomes necessary to cut off all the gas.

ROCHEFORT has remarkable influence over the working men, who are prepared to defend Paris to the last.

The city has been orderly and quiet up to the 24th. The Prussian reports of riots are false. Gun-boats guard the Seine effectually on both sides of the city. Large numbers of men who have not arms have been detailed as firemen, in case of need. The strictest measures have been taken to insure order. The Police force is large, and can readily be supported by the military. There is no possibility of a lack of water. Great numbers of women, who have organized to take care of the wounded, marched through the streets one day, carrying banners, and were enthusiastically applauded. The Bourse is no longer frequented, and scarcely any operations take place there.

TOURS, Sept. 27.—Advices from Paris, to Sunday, the 25th, have been received by balloon. Perfect order existed in the city.

THE OUTSKIRTS.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The people residing in the suburbs of Paris have returned to their houses, whence they had been driven by the lawlessness of the Mobiles.

The region around Paris for twenty kilometres from the walls is depopulated and devastated. A few courageous shop-keepers alone remain in the villages, tempted by enormous profits.

The Prussians opened fire on the gun-boats while passing St. Cloud recently, killing and wounding several of the French.

The Prussians are erecting a battery at Severes. A lively fire was opened on them from Fort D'Issy while they were at their work.

PRUSSIAN OPERATIONS.

Another Change of the French Seat of Government Probable—The Movement on Orleans—Evacuation of Fontainebleau by the Germans—Mezieres Depopulated—Honors to Prussian Troops at Versailles.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The Prussian occupation of Orleans renders another removal of the French seat of Government imperative. It is doubtful whether they go to Toulouse, as objections are suggested by Gen. PRIM's continued negotiations with Count VON BISMARCK, and contiguity to the Spanish frontier. R.

A CHANGE OF PURPOSE.

TOURS, Sept. 28.—A dispatch just received announces that the Prussians have not entered Orleans. They came near the city, halted and then commenced moving back toward Paris. A civilian, whom they captured and subsequently released, says Prince ALBERT received a dispatch, which seemed to suddenly change his plans.

EVACUATION OF FONTAINEBLEAU.

The Prussians have entirely evacuated Fontainebleau. They imposed no tax on the citizens, but made heavy requisitions for provisions and forage.

A REPULSE.

A dispatch from Epinal, dated the 27th, says the Prussians attacked Raon, yesterday, but were repulsed.

THREATENED BOMBARDMENT OF MEZIERES.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The citizens of Mézières and Charleville are fugitives. Many of them have been welcomed by Belgium. The cause of the hegira is the threatened bombardment of those towns by the Prussians. An armistice of forty-eight hours was concluded at Mézières on Monday for the removal of the wounded.

MILITARY PAGEANT AT VERSAILLES.

At a grand parade of the Prussians in the court-yard at Versailles, yesterday, the Crown Prince, standing under the statue of LOUIS XIV., distributed honors to the soldiers who had distinguished themselves by gallantry.

A GERMAN PRINCE WOUNDED.

The Duke of WURTEMBERG was wounded in the action at the outposts of St. Cloud.

The English journals are filled with reports of military movements in different parts of France.

THE PROSPECTS FOR PEACE.

Denial of the Reported Offer to be Made by M. Thiers to Russia—Alsace and Lorraine—Prussian Sentiment on French Persistance—The Determination to Resist in the South and West of France.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The statement published by the London *Times* today, that M. THIERS is empowered to offer the Russian Government full latitude for conquest in the East, as the price of her intervention in favor of France in the Prussian war, is utterly unfounded.

Were the Russian Government so disposed, it would require no consent from France in her present beaten and powerless condition. R.

M. THIERS ON ALSACE AND LORRAINE.

BERLIN, Sept. 28.—The ideas broached by M. THIERS at Vienna, that the Prussian Government is insincere in demanding Alsace and Lorraine from France, are ridiculed on all hands in Berlin.

PRUSSIAN SENTIMENT.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The *Provincial Correspondenz*, of Berlin, says France vainly hopes to convert defeat into victory. Further carnage would, therefore, be vain and impious. Count BISMARCK demands, first, of the French Government responsibility. France refusing that, must take the consequences.

DISPOSITION OF THE FRENCH.

TOURS, Sept. 28.—The disposition to resist the Germans to the last grows stronger in the west and south. Troops continue to pour into Tours.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—Advices from Tours represent that confidence and enthusiasm prevail among the people and troops in Paris; but impartial observers do not support these statements. Troops are mustering at the principal French cities unoccupied by the Prussians, and large bodies are moving up from the south.

The *Times* of this morning says: "France may be serious and heroic in refusing to cede her territory to Germany, but it is rather inconsistent with her constant avidity in seizing the territory of others."

QUEEN AUGUSTA HOPES FOR PEACE.

TOURS, Sept. 28.—The Protestant pastor, PASCHAUD, in the name of the League of Peace, has sent a telegram to the Queen of Prussia, as President of the Society of Aid to the Wounded at Berlin. An answer came in the name of the Queen, expressing an ardent hope for peace.

BRITISH INTERVENTION.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The British Cabinet will meet on Friday, to consider the question of intervention.

THE IMPERIAL FAMILY.

Eugenie's House in Kent—The Respect Shown Her at Hastings—An Irish Invitation.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The Ex-Empress EUGENIE has taken a fine house and grounds at Chiselhurst, in the County of Dent. Dr. EVANS, who accompanied her from France, is managing her affairs.

It is not true that she quitted the Marine Hotel at Hastings on account of annoyance by the people. On the contrary, she was treated by all classes with the profoundest respect, and was daily in receipt of presents of quantities of bouquets. The greatest annoyance she experienced arose from the persistent request for interviews made by importunate reporters.

The *Irish Times*, of Dublin, suggests that the Ex-Emperor and his family should be invited to settle down in Ireland; but why the Pope, who has greater claims on Irish hospitality, is not included in the invitation, it is difficult to understand. R.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Prussian Inventions from Ferrieres—The Shooting of Two Hundred Gardes Mobiles in Paris Denied—Expulsion of Offenbach from France—Singular Conduct of a Mob in Nantes.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—Ferrières, the present Prussian head-quarters near Paris, has become a manufactory of Prussian *canards* for consumption in the Departments of France. Of this character is the alleged shooting of 200 of the Gardes Mobiles in Paris for disobedience of orders.

THE PIGEON NEWS.

The news of the French advantages on the 22d inst., near Paris, alleged to have been received by carrier pigeons and balloon, is regarded here with some suspicion as a Prussian invention from Ferrières. Yet the accounts are very circumstantial. R.

THE COMMITTEE OF DEFENSE.

TOURS, Sept. 28.—GAMBETTA, GARNIER-PAGES and ARAGO have been added to the Committee of Defense. Proper measures have been taken to feed the poor.

REPUBLICAN INGRATITUDE TO OPERA-BOUFFE.

KONDON, Sept. 28.—OFFENBACH, the opera bouffe composer, has been expelled from France as a German. He is now in Madrid, where, at a performance of the "Grand Duchess," he received an ovation from the audience.

COMPLICATIONS APPREHENDED.

The troops in Poland are reported to have been strengthened in consequence of the sympathy of the Poles with France.

It is reported that the Belgian Militia have been recalled to the frontier.

A CONSIDERATE MOB.

All the Democratic papers in France which were suppressed under the Empire have resumed publication.

A mob at Nantes removed the statue of BILLAULT from the principal square of the city, a few days ago. Instead of tearing it down and smashing it, they packed it up, and considerately sent it to his family.

BELGIAN INHUMANITY.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 28—The Order of St. Jean finds it necessary to publish a manifesto, defending the Belgians from the charge of inhumanity.

A Naval Engagement—Sinking of a Prussian Corvette by three French Men-of-War.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The Prussian corvette *Bertha* sunk in the Euxine, after a protracted engagement with three French frigates.

Mr. Washburne Incurs the Displeasure of the Chicago Germans—The French Sanitary Fair in San Francisco.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 28.—The Chicago Executive Committee of the Patriotic German Aid Societies of the State of Illinois, having under consideration at their last meeting a protest against the acts of Minister WASHBURNE at Paris, sent to them by the Aurora Aid Society, appointed a committee to draft resolutions in regard to the matter. The Committee have made a report, which is published today, reflecting severely on Mr. WASHBURNE's action in regard to the French Republic and the German residents of France.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 28.—The French Sanitary Fair closed last night. Total receipts, including donations from orphan asylums and benevolent societies, are about $80,000, of which the sum of $47,000 has already been forwarded to France.

JOHN H. OLIVER, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Sixth Pennsylvania District was formerly an editor and part owner of one of the East newspapers. His competitor, Dr. E. L. ACKER, is now editor of the Norristown *Register*.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Gen. De Rodas and Emancipation in Cuba—Indemnity for American Losses—The Vomito Spreading in Spain—Vote of Confidence in the Austrian Reichsrath—Revision of the Bible.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The Madrid correspondent of the NEW-YORK TIMES, states that Señor CABELLERO DE RODAS refuses to execute the orders of the Spanish Minister for the Colonies, and the laws created by the Cortes, relative to the gradual abolition of slavery in Cuba.

The Spanish Government will accede to the proposition to name a commission to fix the indemnities payable for American losses in Cuba. R.

MADRID, Sept. 28.—The vomito is spreading rapidly at Barcelona. Many people are leaving, and business is at a standstill.

The *Discussion* continues to denounce the practical nullification of the Emancipation law by Cuba. The writer quotes from the Havana journals, advertisements of "children for sale, separate from mothers," to prove his assertions. In concluding, he calls the attention of the Government to the contracts which are publicly made in the colonies for slave labor, which, he affirms, is practically a continuation of the system of slavery, in violation of the express law of the land.

VIENNA, Sept. 28.—In yesterday's session of the Reichsrath confidence in the Ministry was voted by a large majority.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The first civil marriage was celebrated at Vienna on the 16th. The groom was a journalist.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The Board for the revision of the Bible has resumed its sessions, Rev. Mr. THIRLWALL presiding.

The War Cloud in the East—Ominous Movement of Russia—Italian Plebiscitum.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The reports thicken that Russia is preparing for war. The army at the South has been mobilized, and late movements toward the Turkish border are ominous.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The question of Italian unity will be the subject of the *plebiscitum*, which has been ordered in Italy.

Rowing Match on the Thames.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The rowing match between NASH and HURLEY, from Blackwall to Shadwell, for £25 a side, was won by HURLEY, by ten lengths. The betting was six to four on the winner.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Death of an Army Officer—A Billiard Match on Foot—The North Pacific Railroad—Population of the North-west.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 28.—Brevet Lieut.-Col. DANA, Pay-master's Department, United States Army, died in this city yesterday. Deceased was a native of Massachusetts....JOSEPH DION, of Montreal, is expected here about the 5th of October to play a match at billiards with JOHN DEERY for $2,000....The survey of the North Pacific Railroad route has been completed to Puget Sound. The route is said to be entirely practicable....According to the census returns, the population of Oregon is about 91,000, and that of Washington Territory 30,000.

A Northern steamer brings over $100,000 in treasure from Victoria, Vancouver's Island. Remitted overland to New-York for the past week, $262,000. Grain receipts heavy; seventeen ships loading with wheat for England.

THE WEST.

The Outrages of the Soldiers in Utah—A Sharp Letter from Gov. Shaffer—The Largest Bar of Gold Ever Seen.

SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 28.—Several important affidavits were taken yesterday at Provo concerning the recent outrages by soldiers there. Gen. DE TROBRIAND, from Camp Douglas, assisted in the examination of the witnesses. Gov. SHAFFER publishes a copy of a letter to Gen. DE TROBRIAND, blaming him for delaying an investigation, and having no official reports made by the officers in command. He finishes by saying, "If the United States soldiery cannot fulfill the high object in being sent, to the better credit of the nation and the American armies, we would much rather be let alone to ourselves."

DENVER, Colorado, Sept. 28.—The First National Bank of Denver, Colorado, has today on exhibition the largest bar of gold ever seen at one time in the world. It measures 12½ inches in length, 6½ in width, and 4½ in thickness. It weighs 2,348 75-100 ounces. In fineness it has 792 parts gold to 190 silver and 98 alloy, and it is valued at $50,000. It will be exhibited at the Colorado Fair, afterward at St. Louis, and then sent to the Fourth National Bank of New-York.

MERCHANDISE TRANSPORTATION.

Rules and Regulations of the Treasury Department—Duties and Responsibilities of Owners and Carriers.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—The Treasury Department has just prepared rules and regulations concerning the transportation of merchandise from the ports of importation to certain other ports in the United States, without appraisement or liquidation of duties at the port of the first arrival, under the provisions of the Internal Revenue act of July last. The privileges of the act extend to the ports of New-York, Boston, Providence, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, Charleston, Savannah, New-Orleans, Portland, Me., Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Evansville, Ind., Milwaukee, Louisville, Cleveland, San Francisco, Portland, Oregon, Memphis, Mobile, and to importations from or to Europe, and from or to Asia, or the islands adjacent thereto, via the United States. Wine, distilled spirits and perishable and explosive articles, and all articles in bulk are specifically excepted by section 29 of said act, from its provisions, and no merchandise except such as shall appear by the invoice or bill of lading and by the manifest to be consigned to and destined for some one of the ports specified, can be entered for immediate transportation without being subject to appraisement and liquidation of duties at the port of first arrival in the United States. The law requires that merchandise entered for immediate transportation shall be only delivered to and transferred by common carriers, who are to be responsible to the United States as common carriers for the safe delivery of merchandise to the Collector or other proper officer of Customs at the port of destination, and that such merchandise must be conveyed in cars, vessels, or vehicles securely fastened with locks or seals under the exclusive control of the officers of customs, and that such merchandise must not be unladen or transhipped between the ports of first arrival and final destination, and before any such carriers shall be permitted to receive and transport any such merchandise, they must be specially designated and authorized for that purpose by the Secretary of the Treasury and become bound to the United States in bonds as hereinafter provided, and that all the requirements of the act must be complied with by all concerned. The security bond of a common carrier is to be $200,000. Only such common carriers will be designated as are known to possess and have exclusive direction and control over sufficient and suitable cars, vessels and the ports of its final destination, such as are re- means for transportation of such merchandise to quired by law and regulations, and for the transportation of such merchandise from any port of first arrival mentioned in twenty-ninth section to any port of destination designated by thirty-fifth section of said act. No car, vessel or vehicle shall be used except steam-boats in use carrying freight and passengers making regular trips between the port of the first arrival of such merchandise, and the port of its final destination, and railroad box-cars, known as freight-cars, the cars and vessels to be of such construction, and provided with such means of fastening, that the merchandise can be conveyed therein securely fastened with such locks or seals, and in such a manner, as may be from time to time prescribed and directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the route and transportation must be such that the merchandise can be conveyed without being unladen or transhipped between the ports of its first arrival and final destination. The same examination and appraisement shall, in all cases, be required and had at the ports of destination as are required and authorized at the ports of its original importation, on entry of merchandise for consumption or warehouse on arrival at such ports; it being intended, and it is directed, that on the arrival of all the merchandise mentioned and described in each triplicate entry and invoice received from the port of first arrival, and the delivery thereof to the Collector, or other chief officer of the Customs at the port of destination; and thereafter such merchandise will be dealt with in the same manner, and like proceedings shall in all respects be had in relation thereto as are prescribed by law, and regulations made in pursuance thereof pertaining to the Customs and to the importations, entry, examination and appraisement, care and custody of dutiable merchandise imported from foreign ports or places at ports of original importation into the United States, except as may be herein otherwise provided and directed. In case an entry of merchandise shall be delayed through any cause for more than twenty-four hours after the report of the arrival of any portion thereof, the merchandise will be treated as unclaimed goods and stored in public stores or bonded warehouses authorized for the reception of that class of merchandise at the risk and expense of the owner or consignee, provided that with the consent of the owner or consignee of such goods, the Collector or other chief officer of Customs may order the same to be so stored immediately on arrival. Full instructions are given, under the heads of "Common carriers," "The entry and immediate transportation of merchandise without appointment and liquidation of duties at the port of their first arrival," with the forms of entry and immediate transportation bond, which latter must be in a penal sum of at least double the invoice value of the merchandise. There are various other forms and bonds connected with the subject, and miscellaneous provisions relative to returns and accounts. The rules and regulations will be in force immediately.

THE TURF.

The Mystic Park Races—Second Day—Contraband and Belle Strickland the Winners.

BOSTON, Sept. 28.—The second day at Mystic Park was fully equal to the first, in point of attendance. The first race was for a purse of $2,500, for horses that never beat three minutes, mile heats, best three in five, in harness. The following is a summary:

Dan Mace's blk. g. Contraband	2	1	1	4	1
Harry Bradley's r. g. Andy Johnson	1	3	2	1	3
A. Patterson's b. m. Lady Hughes	6	4	3	3	2
Wm. H. Woodruff's b. m. Gipsy	5	2	5	2	4
John Tyler's b. g. Perry Henshaw	7	6	7	5dr.	
M. Carroll's a. g. Daylight	4	5	4	dr.	
J. Copp's a. m. Lady Alice	3	7	7	dr.	

Time—2:36, 2:34½, 2:37, 2:37, 2:37.

The second race was for a purse of $2,500; $1,500 to first horse, $700 to second, and $300 to third; for horses that never beat 2:27, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

F. J. Nodine's a. m. Belle Strickland	6	4	1	1	1
J. L. Doty's gr. g. Surprise	1	1	2	3	6
M. Roden's a. g. Prince	5	3	3	6	2
Budd Doble's bk. g. Darkness	7	5	4	2	4
E. C. White's b. g. Ed. White	3	6	5	4	3
M. Carroll's b. g. N. B. Palmer	dr.				

Time—2:27, 2:27½, 2:27, 2:28½, 2:28.

Goldsmith Maid will trot against 2:18 on Saturday for $3,000, with the privilege of a running companion and three trials.

The Buckeye Races at Cincinnati—A Race With One Contestant—He Walks Over the Course and Takes the First Prize.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 28.—The races were poorly attended today. The dash, one mile and a half, for all ages, $200 to first; $50 to second horse, was won by *Metalla*, beating *Witchcraft* second, and *Tom Proverts* third. Time, 2:40¼.

The second race was for a club-purse of $500, two-mile heats, for all age; $350 to first horse, $150 to second. Only one started. *Morgan Scout* walked over the track, taking first money.

The Newmarket Races in England—Fragrance, Kingcraft and Baron Rothschild Take the Prizes.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—At the Newmarket October meeting, today, the principal race was the second year of the Twenty-second Triennial Produce Stakes of 10 sovereigns each, for the produce of mares covered in 1866. The owner of the second horse to receive a sum equal to ten per cent. on the whole stakes, the third horse to receive a sum equal to five per cent. on the whole stakes, was won by Lord ZETLAND's b. f. *Fragrance*, by *Voltigeur*, out of *Sweetbriar*, by *Stockwell*; second, Lord FALMOUTH's b. c. *Kingcraft*, by *King Tom*, out of *Woodcraft*; third, Baron ROTHSCHILD's ch. f. *Tamarind*, by *King Tom*, out of *Mincemeat*.

THE SOUTH.

Affair of Honor in Kentucky—Excursionists in Tennessee—The Cotton Crop.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 28.—It is thought the difficulty between Col. KELLY, managing editor of the *Commercial*, and Gen. S. BURBRIDGE, may be settled through the intervention of friends. Capt. BURBRIDGE, the second of the General, arrived yesterday to receive Col. KELLY's second. Gen. BURBRIDGE is expected today. The difficulty arose from allusions in the *Commercial* to Gen. BURBRIDGE....A large delegation of business men left Nashville today to escort the Green Line excursionists to this city. They will arrive here Thursday, and before leaving for Cincinnati will partake of a sumptuous banquet.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 28.—Reports of the cotton crops from the South-west are remarkably favorable as to yield, but complaints are numerous that the negroes, who have mortgaged their shares of the crop, refuse to pick it, saying the present prices would not pay for the work. Picking progresses finely, the weather being favorable.

FIRES.

Mowing-Machine Works Destroyed at Sandy Hill—Buildings Burned in Massachusetts.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 28.—The works of the Washington Mowing-machine Company, at Sandy Hill, were burned last evening. The loss is very heavy.

BOSTON, Sept. 28.—The barn connected with the National Sailors' Home, at Quincy, Mass., with three horses, six cows, and a large stock of provender, was set on fire by an incendiary, this morning, and destroyed. The loss is $8,000.... The out-buildings and barn of GEO. SHATTUCK, at Peperill, Mass., were burned last night. The loss is $5,000.

Destruction of a Factory in Lancaster, Penn.—Loss $20,000.

LANCASTER, Penn., Sept. 28.—A destructive fire broke out here this afternoon in the sash factory of PETER STORMFELTZ, entirely destroying the building and damaging other property in the vicinity. Loss estimated between $15,000 and $20,000. No insurance.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sept. 28.—The Episcopal Church at Hart's Village was fired this morning by an incendiary, and destroyed. Loss, $3,000.

Lafayette College—Appointment of the Professors.

EASTON, Penn., Sept. 28.—The corporation of Lafayette College, today, elected E. HUBBARD BARLOW, A. M., of Amherst College, Professor of Rhetoric and Elocution, and made the following addition to the Faculty of the Pardee Scientific Department, viz.: FREDERICK PRIME, graduate of School of Mines, Freiburg, Saxony, Professor of Metallurgy; J. W. TILLIMAN, graduate of Rensselaer Polytechnical School at Troy, Assistant Professor of Mining and Engineering, and T. F. TILLINGHAST, graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Boston, Assistant Professor of Civil Engineering. R. W. RAYMOND, editor of *American Journal of Mining*, was appointed to lecture on mining geology.

Deaths From Cholera at Havana—Names of American Seamen Now in Hospital.

HAVANA, Sept. 28.—There have been numerous sudden deaths from cholera, the majority of which were among the lower classes.

The following American seamen are sick with vomito at Belot's Hospital: From the schooner *Central America*, LITTLETON LYNCH, mate; brig *Addie Hale*, STEPHEN SMITH, convalescent; brig *Habana*, ROBERT MASON, relapse; GEO. DAVIS, recovering; bark *James Welch*, JOSEPH BRIEN and CHARLES WILDE, better; bark *L. J. Stackton*, WM. PORT, better, and RICHARD A. BIBBER, cannot recover.

The cemetery report gives the number of burials, on the 24th inst., as thirteen, and on the 25th as seventeen.

CASUALTIES.

Collision on the Erie Railroad—One Man Killed and Two Injured—Boiler Explosion at Oswego.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Sept. 28.—LENT's New-York Circus exhibited here last evening and left during the night for Paterson, but at Turner's a detention was caused by a hot journal, and the train was run into by Express Train No. 12 at 5 o'clock this morning. Director WHITBECK, of the circus, who was standing on the platform of the rear car, was killed, and the engineer and fireman were injured. The track being wet from a heavy dew, it was impossible to stop the train in time to avoid the accident.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 28.—The tug-boat *S. Dodge* exploded her boiler at about 4 o'clock this morning, while lying at the wharf in front of the Columbia Elevator. A section of the elevator was considerably damaged, and windows in different parts of the city were broken by the concussion. No lives were lost.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Sept. 28.—A young man named EMMONS, head brakeman on accommodation train No. 22, while passing through Corning Yard, about 12 o'clock noon today, fell between the cars and was instantly killed. He was a young man aged about twenty-five years, and leaves a wife and one child at Hornellsville.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 28.—Three colored laborers on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad were killed at Waynesboro, yesterday, by the falling of an embankment.

THE STATE FAIR.

Opening Day—The Show of Horses—The Cattle and Sheep and Swine—Good Points and Bad Points—Success of the Fair.

From Our Special Correspondent.

UTICA, Tuesday, Sept. 27, 1870.

The State Fair has opened most agreeably as to entries and weather. The rains of yesterday have restored the green to the sod, laid the dust and cooled the air. The attendance is as yet chiefly of those whom business calls on the grounds. The outside limits of the Fair are freer from the usual disagreeable adjuncts than have been heretofore. The entries of all descriptions are numerous, and the quality is good. The horses claim our first notice, and although the prizes are not yet awarded, we venture to give a modest opinion of some of the most noteworthy. T. THORNE, of Thornedale, exhibits eight head. His brown stallion, *Hamlet* is a truly superb animal; the closeness of his frame, the shortness of his canon-bone, and the firmness of his action, are unrivaled. His stable companions are chiefly bred from him and are worthy of such a sire; one of them, especially, *Thornedale*, half-brother to *Goldsmith's Maid*, dam, half-sister to *Lady Thorn*. The Scarsdale stud sends twelve head, commencing with *The Marshal*, who is only on exhibition, he having taken every prize that he ever competed for. His stable companions are some of them already prize-takers; for instance, *Arion*, a gray four-year-old stallion; *Arcturus*, a bay three-year-old stallion, and *Vivandiere*, a brown three-year-old mare: also *Gray Messenger*, a superb trotter of wonderful action and immense muscular power; and last, though not least, *Miss Kitty*, an old friend and taker of innumerable prizes. Another gray trotting stallion attracted our especial notice—*Ostego*, a rival of *Gray Messenger's*. The Judges will find it difficult to decide between two such competitors. His daughter, *Belle of Ostego*, with filly at foot, is a splendid specimen of a brood mare among trotters. The *Ethan Allens* are represented by young *Ethan Allen*, and though we are fully awake to their merits, we would gladly see this stock bred of a closer and better-knit frame. They are grand trotters, but rather too long. *Bay Blucher*, bred by A. E. DICKSON is a stylish horse, sixteen hands, six years off, and of entire reliability of temper. The General Superintendent, Col. BOWEN, rides a choice bay mare bred by W. B. BOYD. She is just fit for the saddle. The States would gain if there were more like her scattered through the land. There are fourteen double teams among the number. B. F. STERNS exhibits the most beautiful pair. They are blood bays, and are fine steppers. They stand high for the first place. Near to them stands the brood-mare *Peg Woffington*, with her colt. When she trotted, her time was 2:50. Among the draft stallions, two stand pre-eminent. The first is *Tom Thumb*, a noble black stallion, imported, and of the best English blood. His flowing mane and tail are of wondrous beauty; he is close, and his knees are flat as those of a thorough-bred. His canon-bone measures large; his hocks are powerful, yet there is no coarseness about him. In agricultural districts he is of priceless value. His worthy rival is *Sir William Wallace*, an imported Canadian, showing the strong admixture of French blood usual in the Dominion. He is gray, and is just as strong as a horse need be. There are several other draft stallions, but I am compelled to pass them over for want of space. In closing I must notice the black horse mounted by J. T. QUICK, of Suspension Bridge, Superintendent of the horse department. He is one of the finest animals for charger purposes it has been my good fortune to see for many a day. He is fully sixteen hands high; his action is easy and smooth; he bends his knees and looks the noble war-horse all over. The total entries are 204 head of all classes of horses, yet others are expected by the evening trains.

OTHER FEATURES OF THE SHOW.

The Floral Hall is not more than a quarter full at present. The foliage plants are all that it contains. Some of these are very rare specimens, brightly-colored beauties from far off sunny lands, eastern India, and the glowing slopes of South American mountains; exotics from the West Indies and from Ceylon. The Domestic Hall is also unfurnished; but the gentlemen in committee are working hard to have it all ready for to-morrow. Passing by the unprepared hall, we find the stalls of horned cattle; and it is only justice to the spirited breeders and importers of those lordly short-horns to say that nothing could surpass the animals on exhibition. The Messrs. CAMPBELL & WALCOTT have taken off many prizes; their Snowy Beauty, a milch cow, is of surpassing excellence. Some Devon steers and oxen are also very fine, and the Ayreshires are first-class. The Channel Islands are largely represented. Although these pretty little cattle are pleasing for ornamental farming, it must be candidly admitted that for general stock they are not useful. When I contemplate a show of horned cattle such as this I am at a loss to know why it is that New-York City is so badly supplied with beef. It is noted, too, that the animals though fresh from the cars, manifest no fatigue, and have evidently been carefully traveled. It is a pleasant fact that no pains have been spared by the railway companies, and the Central New-York has done all that was possible to bring the animals forward in good order. This is important to bear in mind, as the farmer is quite dependent on the railway company for the good transit of his stock.

SHEEP AND SWINE.

The sheep are largely represented, and are very fine. The cotswolds are just as soft and wavy in their fleeces as though it were Mid-winter. The merinos as oily as even Mr. Squeers could wish to see, and all other varieties have their various characteristics in perfection. The swine are poor, just what we regret to see—huge hogs and colossal boars, and matrons of the porcine family that weigh hundreds of pounds. The demand for hogs is small, and is over-supplied, while the demand for pigs of light weight is large and meets no supply. For fanciers of huge well-fed hogs, the exhibition is fine, but for the market the class is over large. There is no profit in them. The poultry coops are tenanted by birds of all classes, Asiatic, European, barn-yard and water fowls.

SUCCESS OF THE FAIR.

On the whole, the exhibition is far better than that of last year at Elmira. Not a little of this success is due to the exertions of the New-York State Poultry Society, the members of which have taken infinite pains and spent much money in importing and in premiums. The two weeks previous, testing of the farm implements has been a new feature and an excellent one in the Fair. To-morrow you shall hear specially of them. Suffice it now to conclude by saying that the Fair is well opened, that the Committee of Management are efficient and ceaseless in their endeavors to do right, that in despite of his recent illness, the President is omnipresent and cautious, that visitors increase, and that to-morrow, with favorable weather, the success will be complete.

POSTSCRIPT.

TIMES OFFICE, SEPT. 29—4 A. M.

COMPLICATIONS.

The Czar About to Demand Explanations from King William.

Russian Troops on the Prussian Frontier.

Object of the Military Preparations of Russia.

The British Cabinet Meeting in Intervention.

RUSSIA AROUSED.

Her Military Operations Directed Against Prussia—A Demand for Explanations of Prussian Intentions in Continuing the War.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The Government has information, to-day, from its agents on the Baltic, that the military preparations which Russia has been making so openly, and with such extraordinary energy, are directed, not against Turkey, but Germany. This information is confirmed by private advices, and it is certain that there is great alarm and uneasiness at Berlin.

TROOPS ON THE PRUSSIAN FRONTIER.

The following troops of the Russian army are announced to have been echeloned along the Prussian frontier during the past three weeks: Two divisions of the Infantry of the Guard, under Lieut.-Gen. Baron MŒLLER-SAKOMELSKY; three divisions of the Grenadiers of the Guard, under Lieut.-Gen. Prince TARKHEN-MONSAVOFF; one division of the cavalry of the guard under Gen. Prince GALITZNIC. Twelve divisions of the infantry of the line under Lieut.-Gen. VON EGGER; five divisions of the cavalry of the line under Lieut.-Gen. Count VON KRETZ; two parks of engineers and two parks of artillery under Lieut. Gen. KUYSCHOFF. It is also reported that a force of 140,000 Cossacks, the most terrible light troops of the world, has been called under arms, and that the squadron of the Baltic is ready for active service.

EXPLANATIONS TO BE DEMANDED.

These statements are made in Government circles, and they are accompanied with the still more alarming intimation that the Russian Minister D'ONTRIL at the Court of Berlin has been instructed by Prince GORTSCHAKOFF to present a formal demand to Prussia for full and categorical explanations of her purposes and policy in pursuing the war with France. In this demand it is stated that the Government of the Czar declares it to be quite impossible that Russia can regard it as a question solely to be decided between Germany and France what the limits of either power shall be; that the future of Russia to less than the first, makes it the duty of the Russian Government to protest against and, if necessary, to prevent any change in the equilibrium of Europe which would embarrass the freedom of action of the Russian Government; and particularly that Russia will never suffer the fixed boundaries of European States to be disturbed in obedience to the "subversive and perverse doctrine of nationalities so-called."

THE RUSSIAN PRESS ON THE SUBJECT.

These rumors are confirmed, and their ominous significance deepened by the appearance in the St. Petersburg *Gazette de la Bourse* of an article, printed in a form which gives to it the air of a semi-official manifesto, of the following threatening and explicit language: "Prussia, with her frontiers on the side of France guaranteed, and neutralized Austria to protect her south-eastern flank, will be in a position so to dispose all her strength as to check and easily to paralyze the action of Russia. In the presence of so grave an eventuality, Russia will and must provide, and provide at once, against any possible future."

The *Oolos*, of Moscow, says, also, "the Eastern question can wait. There is no pressing necessity for a solution in that quarter. It is on the Rhine, today, that the knot of the Eastern question waits to be cut at one decisive blow."

THE COST OF VICTORY.

Suffering in the Rural Districts of Germany—Women and Children in a State of Destitution—Appeals to the Charitable.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—Dr. GNEIST, who has recently made a tour of inspection through Rhenish Prussia, Hanover, Baden and Hesse, makes an earnest appeal to the charity of all Germans, for the people of those countries. He says that the towns are crowded with helpless women and children, coming in to beg for bread; the fields are left untilled; the villages are swept clean by the armies of food. His picture of these regions of victorious Germany is scarcely better than that which is given by others of the vanquished districts of crowded France. Prices of all the necessaries of life have gone up three-fold.

INTERVENTION.

That Forthcoming British Cabinet Meeting—Lord Lyons' Representations of the Rage of the Belligerents.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The British Ministry have called a Cabinet Council for to-morrow instead of Friday, under the double excitement of the public anxiety, and of the urgent dispatches from Lord LYONS, in which he appeals earnestly to the British Government to interpose and compel a peace before all Europe is set in flames. Lord LYONS represents in the strongest terms the growing desperation and rage of the combatants, and the peril of Europe of such projects as are now openly avowed by the German Government.

Methodist State Convention at Trenton, New-Jersey.

The present State Convention of New-Jersey Methodists, at Trenton, is one of the best attended and as well as one of the most important ecclesiastical bodies that has ever been met in New-Jersey. The proceedings yesterday were more interesting than those of the preceding day, which were chiefly devoted to the business of organization. A large number was also in attendance. After the devotional exercises, Rev. J. T. CRANE, D. D., read a paper on the public school question, in which he condemned sectarian schools, and the attempts of the Catholics to obtain State assistance for their institutions. Rev. Dr. PRICE addressed the Convention on the subject of "Religion in Politics," and offered a series of resolutions, which were adopted, declaring it to be the duty of Christians to be governed wholly by their consciences in voting for measures or men. Rev. Dr. HANLON, of Pennington Seminary, read the educational report, in which statistics of the condition of the Methodist seminaries in the State were given.

The Pennington Seminary, which was begun in 1840, and cost $100,000, has now 230 students. The Vineland Seminary was at a stand still for want of money. The Bordentown Female College, the Newark Female College, and Centenary Institution, at Hackettstown, were also alluded to.

In the evening a report on the Sunday schools of the State was made by Rev. G. H. WHITNEY.

WAR CORRESPONDENCE.

INVADED FRANCE.

The Siege of Strasbourg—Gratitude to America—Government Measures—Care for the Wounded—Fighting in the Streets.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1870.

Strasbourg holds out bravely, and deserves all sympathy for her heroic resistance. A letter dated the 7th September, gives information as to the quarters which have suffered most severely. The quarters of St. Elizabeth, St. Thomas and St. Nicolas have scarcely been injured at all. In the Deaconess Hospital, the sick and wounded have been in entire safety. The inhabitants pass their days in the ground-floor rooms of the houses, the windows of which are barricaded with mattresses. Buckets of water are kept in the streets and in every story of the houses, ready to extinguish the bombs when it is possible. Thus, in comparative safety, the women and children find some repose. But the nights are extremely trying. Assembled in the most spacious and best-arranged cellars, all the population not engaged in the defense of the city watch anxiously for the return of dawn, to release them from the horror of invisible misfortune. The cries of the children, and the anxious terrors of the women, prevent the men, who have passed the day in active duties, from sleeping, so that it is a miracle the city has held out so long. Under all these trials, there was spirit enough left to receive with enthusiasm the intelligence of the proclamation of the Republic. The people look to the Provisional Government to release them from the overwhelming misfortunes imposed upon them by the Imperial régime. The Emperor meanwhile, prime mover in the events which have led to so much public calamity, is a prisoner in the most sumptuous palace in Germany, which, however, is found insufficient in its appointments for the installation of the horses and equipages of the ex-Imperial suite. It is not wonderful that a "Household" which cannot find elbow-room in a spacious castle should have proved a continued source of embarrassment to an army on the march. The protection of the Imperial person cost Marshal MCMAHON infinitely more anxiety and strategy than a combat with the Prussians.

HONORS TO THE BESIEGED.

The Strasbourg monument on the Place de la Concorde is still the shrine where many worshipers go up to offer prayers for the successful issue of the siege of that city. Every day some new device is found, in order to testify sympathy to the inhabitants and the defenders of the beleagured city. A scroll is now kept at the foot of the statue, confided to a volunteer guard of three citizens, relieved every hour, upon which persons are invited to inscribe their names to append to an address of thanks and congratulation to Strasbourg for sustaining the honor of the country.

GRATITUDE TO AMERICA.

The prompt recognition of the French Republic by the United States has given immense satisfaction. An imposing manifestation occurred a day or two since at our Legation. Four or five hundred persons, principally journalists, marched in order from the Boulevards to the Avenue Josephine without giving any previous notice of their intention; the first intimation of their visit being shouts of "Vive l'Amerique!" "Vive la France," before the windows of the Legation. A delegation of these gentlemen were invited into the office of the Legation by Col. HOFFMAN, where they were received by Mr. WASHBURNE, and addresses of felicitation and thanks were exchanged. This morning, at 11 o'clock, a deputation of Freemasons called on Mr. WASHBURNE, to request him to convey their thanks to the United States Government for its sympathy and moral support.

GOVERNMENT MEASURES.

Since my last letter, the Provisional Government has added greatly to its solidity by calling upon the nation to elect an Assembly composed of 750 members, and the 16th of October being the date fixed for the elections. Of course, this date may be per force advanced. All depends upon the result of the siege. The extravagant effervescence of Red Republicanism, boiling over in murderous invective during the public meetings of the last few days of the Empire, is cooled off now by the people themselves. The sudden disappearance of *La Marseillaise*, executed on account of the wild fanaticism of Gen. CLUSERET & Co., and the attitude of the public in the political meetings now held every night, show the difference between a little liberty and a great deal. Under the repressive tyranny of the Commissary of Police, nothing could prevent a crack-brained would-be politician from howling forth imprecations against the Emperor, the Empress and the Prince Imperial. Every night, now, "citizens" are hooted down if they attempt to waste their time in abuse. The theatres are all closed, by order of the Prefect of Police. All the stages are to be cleared, as a precaution against fire, and the buildings left to the care of the Police. The Pompiers are called to military duty.

CARE FOR THE WOUNDED.

The Theatre Francais is to be converted into an "ambulance," Mmes. MADELEINE, BROHAN, FAVART, JOUASSIN and REQUIER taking the direction. The Central International Bureau for the care of the wounded, &c., has been transferred from the Palais de l'Industrie on the Champs Elysees to the Palace of the Tuileries. The Presidentesses under the Empire, Comtess HARIGNY, and Marshaless CANROBERT having retired before the plebean invasion, the names of the Republican ladies in charge have not yet been made public. Dr. J. MANOT SIMS writes from Sedan that the Anglo-American ambulance arrived in time to do good service, and that all that is now needed to enable him to relieve an immense amount of suffering is the abundant and excellent collection of materials of all sorts locked up in a room in the Rue de la Paix—the key of which is in the hands of the doctor's adversary. Paris may need everything it can collect for the wounds of its defenders, however, and the doctor is too philanthropic to regret his collection when he finds it applied to good purpose. If all the palaces are to be filled with wounded that hang out the "ambulance" flag, there will be a sad assemblage of misery and suffering. The Prince DE CHEMAY, the ROTHSCHILDS—half the notables of Europe, who own hotels in Paris—have decided to save them from Prussian rapacity by *generously* offering them as hospitals. All the preparations for slaughter and for healing, which make Paris appear a great camp, completely effacing the memory of the gay capital of the last season, do not spread in the air an odor of peace.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

The journals have all appeared without the Government stamp, and some of them have dropped the signing of their articles by individual writers. Personal journalism has its advocates, but beyond certain benefits which it confers upon individual writers, I do not see its advantages, while, on the other hand, it detracts greatly from the dignity and influence of a newspaper. That this evident progress is claimed as a piece of natural progress will be expected by intelligent American readers: but not so—the reason for the change, given in the *Soir*, is that the law to sign articles was made under the Empire, and hence it is discarded now. Such logic will disappear with personal journalism, which, I imagine, is pretty much a thing of the past. I must refer again to the difficulty of getting paper and the sudden rise in that important article. The wealthier papers, like the *Officiel* and *Figaro*, are buying up all that they can find in any direction, and I have seen some twenty loads of paper in the streets within two days, showing the provision being made. When the siege begins there will be a fatal epidemic among our journals, unless, indeed, the proprietors do as they did in Texas, and print their sheets upon the white side of figured wall-paper.

A QUERY.

There is one thing I cannot understand, and that is, why the road is left clear for the Prussians to advance upon Paris. It will be well remembered how long it took Gen. GRANT's army to go from Fredericksburg to Petersburg, fighting every step of the way. Every day Gen. GRANT found a line of batteries thrown up before him, which he had to turn, or flank, and it required both time and judgment to know just which way to turn them. There was some [illegible] in pushing on an enemy who made such desperate resistance; but here the way is left clear, and the Prussians advance by regular day's marches, losing no time in clearing away troops from their road. There seems to be a want of energy, of determination. I cannot tell, of course, in what straits the French are placed, but their condition cannot be as bad as that of the Confederates in the campaign of which I speak. It requires but a comparatively small force to baffle a large army, and Gen. SHERIDAN knows how a handful of cavalry annoyed him and drew upon his tact and skill in that retreat from the Shenandoah to Orange Court-house.

FIGHTING IN THE STREETS.

Again the people are talking of barricades, enthusiasts are advocating a death struggle in the streets. Such talk in ordinary times does no particular harm, but just now it is mischievous in the extreme, for it hinders the formation of regular military organizations. As a general rule, we may be sure that the men who talk in this way do so to avoid fighting, and that, when made, they will abandon the barricades to others. Every much fear that this cry will lead to mischief. Yesterday I was riding upon the imperial of an omnibus with a Red (hot) Republican by my side. He showed me, with a degree of pride which was amusing to a veteran of the American war, a hole in his coat made by a sergent de ville, on Sunday. He was loud on barricades. He was willing to sacrifice all of his own and his wife's relations, he promised himself to die in the last ditch—just then we passed a gunsmith's shop where a row of elegant double-barreled central-fire sporting guns were ranged. "There are arms for us," he cried, "every one of these guns will be aimed over a barricade in a few days;" and he did not hesitate to say that these shops would be sacked by the people unless every man was armed. Curious to know the sentiments of this man, I asked him why he was not in the Garde Nationale. He replied that under the Empire he would not join it. But under the Republic! Ah! now he would join, but he felt that he could do more good in inciting the people to man the barricades. This man, an enthusiast, had a philosophical work in his hand, his hair fell upon his shoulders, his boots were out at the toe and down at the heel, while his clothes were threadbare and worn. Clearly this is one of the men to be feared by the new Government, for it is such men who will interfere with almost every useful act. It will require a strong hand to manage them when once the siege begins; but for the sake of law and order I hope that the mailed gauntlet will be placed upon the hand of TROCHU or some one else.

GLOOMY PROSPECTS.

I cannot drop this subject just here, for, as much as I regret to write it, (let me say as a friend of law and order,) there are already indications of trouble with the socialists. A cloud is rising. The destruction of the Imperial arms and effigies of the Emperor was the beginning. The Rue du Dix Decembre was changed to Victor Noir, and once more tributes were thrown upon the grave of BAUDIN. Some of the journalists lately decorated by the Emperor, and who still wear the red ribbon he gave them, are devoting their abilities to abuse of the dynasty and of the Empire. Take notice that I am not upholding the Empire, nor am I condemning it; I give bare facts, and if wrong in the conclusions drawn from them it is easy to correct me. The inferences I wish to draw are, that these things encourage the most dangerous element of the community, and they show a trifling, a regard for petty things in the face of great dangers. "Better fifty years of Empire," said M. LAURIER, the brilliant Republican advocate—"Better fifty years of the Empire than one day of Prussian rule in France," and it is a pity, indeed, that such a patriotic sentiment cannot find general favor among this menaced people. Nor is this all; workmen are writing "Liberty, equality and fraternity" upon the walls and upon the palaces. In many places today one sees the words, "We are on a strike." A very large number of workmen have left the shops and Government work-houses, as well as the ordinary occupations of life, refusing to work unless a very large price is paid them. A baker has lost eighteen men in two days, and they left him with remarks that they were as good as he, that they had had their time of labor for nothing, and now he must take his, and offering to work for something like twenty dollars a day. Thus we see the grim phantom of socialism rising in the path of these men who are struggling to found a permanent Republic in France, and it is an enemy as much to be dreaded as the one without.

W. E.

CONTINENTAL AFFAIRS.

English Advice to France—Mediation Looked for—England's Position—German Opinion.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 17, 1870.

The *Times* persists in pressing its not-too-welcome advice upon France. "You are beaten past all hope," it says. "You lie at the feet of Prussia, and have nothing but to accept such conditions of peace as the conqueror chooses to offer. The longer you resist, the harder will be the terms. What if you do lose two provinces and several of your strongest fortresses? You have no choice but submission." And so the leading journal goes on day after day, insolently insulting a nation heroic in the midst of its terrible reverses. Suppose England were at war, and a victorious army marching on London, how would Englishmen relish such advice? If the *Times* were, as the Paris journals insist, the paid organ of Prussia, it could not be more offensive. But the *Times*, in this matter, no longer represents English opinion. England is more generous. It is impossible not to have some sympathy with a nation fighting so bravely with such odds against her. And there are those who see that there may still be hope for France. Time and the elements are favorable. MCMAHON, now terribly defeated, and a prisoner, yet gave Paris time to perfect her defenses. The untaken fortresses occupy large bodies of Prussian troops, and give all France examples of heroic struggles and sacrifices. The rains and cold of the autumnal season are having their natural effects upon unsheltered troops. The German camp outside of Metz is a sea of mud, and we learn from Prussian sources that the troops are suffering with dysentery, while the horses are dying by scores of disease. BAZAINE has not been able to leave Metz, but he moves freely about the town, attacks the enemy, has inflicted immense losses upon him, and occupies a much larger force than his own. If Paris cannot be taken at once, the Germans have a Winter campaign before them. If Paris cannot be taken, or France frightened into submission, a long and terrible war is still before us, and great suffering for both France and Germany. Paris can resist, if she will. Her supplies of food and drink, husbanded with reasonable care, will last three months. The two hundred thousand armed men within her walls can be doubled in numbers out of her own population. There will be as many men fighting to defend Paris as can be brought against her. Paris has manufactories of powder, small arms, and even foundries of cannon. Paris alone ought to be able to defeat the whole German Army. If Paris is but as heroic as Strasbourg, Metz, Phalsbourg, Toul, Montmédy—in short, if Paris is France, it cannot be taken. I believe the French will fight there as they have fought everywhere.

MEDIATION LOOKED FOR.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent, writing as he fears for the last time for a long period, asks repeatedly and almost frantically why England does not interfere with her mediation. The neutral Powers, he says, wait for England. England blocks the way. They would all join her in persuading Prussia to offer terms which France could accept. France has now a government of men who profess peace principles and are pledged to disarmament. But England makes no sign. And then he tells us what may be the horrors of a siege of Paris. He is sure the French will fight. He hears fervid orators urging sympathetic admirers to attack the Prussians, even if they get inside of Paris, with boiling oil, melted lead, petroleum. Even the women have armed themselves with revolvers [illegible] a stone thrown from a house, the Prussians will kill all inside it. In the battle of Sedan they burnt a whole village with its inhabitants, men, women and children smothered in the cellars, or burnt in the flames, while French and Prussians were fighting in the streets—one of the most horrible scenes that ever occurred in modern warfare. And this, he fears, may be the fate of Paris, unless Europe interferes to prevent it.

ENGLAND'S POSITION.

England must arm, also, for her own defense. I do not see who is likely to attack her—not beaten and powerless France, not Prussia, of which she has been so zealous a partisan—but the *Pall Mall Gazette* is nervous about America and the Fenians. POLLAKY has discovered that rifles—breech-loading Sniders—are being sent to Havre via Southampton, and there is an evident dread that Prussia, having taken Paris, will cross the Channel. In any case England must arm and prepare for a possible invasion. And in this panic, which may not extend beyond the Press, it is found that recruiting is slow, that there is a deficiency of field artillery, that there are only 200,000 breech-loading rifles in the country, that the volunteers have no reliable organization, and that no effective army could take the field. There is a powerful navy, but it might not be able to prevent invasion, and just now, Capt. COLE's model turret ship, the *Captain*, has gone down with five hundred men. Capt. COWPER-COLES, himself a son of Lord NORTHBROOK, and a son of Mr. CHILDERS, First Lord of the Admiralty, were on board when the unfortunate ship went down. The *Captain* was built by Messrs. LAIRD, at Birkenhead. She was of 4,272 tons burden, 900-horse power, 320 feet long, and 53 feet broad. Her armament consisted of six guns, four of them being 600-pounders, and two 120-pounders. So far as is known, not one person escaped, empty boats and spars alone telling the sad story. I see little reason for apprehension of war in England; but the *Pall Mall Gazette* says:

"Forecasting the future, we may, therefore, look with certainty to increased uneasiness in Ireland, to say the very least. Then, again, the Spanish Republicans, relying on the sympathy of the French Republicans, will probably urge the restitution of Gibraltar; and Russia, taking advantage of the exhaustion of Prussia after her present effort, will put herself *en evidence*, and pursue her own designs in the East without much reference to our interests. These are, perhaps, trifling matters, but ought to lead us to make some preparation for contingencies that may arise. First of all we ought to put aside the imposing attitude which imposes on nobody but ourselves; secondly, we ought, while preaching a general disarmament, to provide ourselves immediately with breech-loaders and reorganize our army; thirdly, we ought, while professing our readiness to embrace all mankind, make it clearly understood that we are in a position to stand no nonsense, and prepared not only to defend our own rights, but also, if need be, to advance our own interests. Inactivity is apt to become provoking, and England can only afford to be inactive so long as there is no force existing greater than her own whose provocation she dare not despise. If the lesson taught by the last two months does not shake us out of our lethargy, we shall fully deserve the rude awakening we are sooner or later certain to receive."

GERMAN OPINION.

German opinion may perhaps be properly summed up in an extract from the *National Zeitung* of Berlin:

"In all human probability the main work of the present war is now over, as it was in 1866 after Sadowa. One month after the opening of the campaign France is without an army, and the phantom of military glory, cherished for centuries, has disappeared forever. Perhaps some efforts may still be made, but they will not change destiny. Unless the French Generals wish to offer more human sacrifices to their military honor, they must give up Metz and the other besieged fortresses. Whether Paris will give ear to facts, or will once more decide upon attempting impossibilities, we cannot now judge. But whatever Paris may attempt will not go beyond the display of a zeal which will consume itself in inconsiderate passion. All France has taken up this most unjust of wars with heart and soul, and the gravest offenses have been perpetrated against us by the French people. Therefore, assuredly no one in Europe can now think that NAPOLEON alone, and not the French people, is responsible for the war. The people have, by fanaticism and barbarity, exceeded even the arrogance of the Emperor. We must seek our security from France herself, and the whole country must atone for the injuries done to us. The sad fate of the Emperor is a matter apart, and can exercise no influence on the relations of the States with each other."

MONADNOCK.

ENGLAND AND THE WAR.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer on the Struggle, and its Chances and Lessons.

On Sept. 16, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. ROBERT LOWE, addressed an audience in Elgin, on the occasion of the presentation to him of the freedom of that borough. He thus alluded to the war:

You will not expect me, in the situation I hold, to give you any opinion as to the merits of that struggle, or the prospects of the different competitors, or to enter into any criticism whatever. Whatever I might say in my personal character might, coming from me as a member of the Government, be the means of giving offense. But there are one or two observations which I may reasonably beg to submit to your fair and candid consideration. The Government has been subjected to repeated attacks in all quarters for the policy they have observed in regard to the struggle now going on on the Continent of Europe. We have been taunted with every possible fault a Government can commit, and, in fact, you might well suppose that no class of men could be more incompetent for their duty than we have been if you were to listen to what has been circulated about us on the Continent and by some of our own Press. The whole essence of the charge made against us is, in substance, that we have not interfered. Now, I wish to draw your attention a little to this subject. We are neutral in this war; we are not only non-belligerents, but we are neutrals in the right sense of the word, inasmuch as we are really impartial—nay more, we are well-wishers—I am speaking of the Governments—of both sides. We were most anxious that this great calamity should be averted, and we are most anxious that both sides may come out of it with as little injury and damage as can possibly be. Therefore our profession of neutrality is not merely a technical term of law, but it is a real expression of the feelings and views with which we regard the struggle; and that it is so may be surmised from the fact that we have been heartily abused by both sides. Now, there are three kinds of interposition. The first is arbitration, another is intervention, and the third mediation, and people rumple these things up in a manner that must be my excuse if I endeavor to define these three terms strictly, and to show exactly what meaning I attach to them. First, arbitration means that a person takes upon himself to judge between two competitors at their request. As no request has been made to us by the two competitors, arbitration is totally out of the question, and I may dismiss it. Intervention by a neutral means that the neutral casts aside the character of neutrality and goes in for one side or the other. Now, we have not the slightest intention of doing so, and I am sure that you do not wish us to have any such intention. The quarrel was none of our raising; on the contrary, we have done everything we could to prevent it, and we are not going, if any power can keep us out of it, to be drawn into it. I see no reason whatever, and I speak with the greatest confidence—I think so, at least—to apprehend that we should be drawn into it.

MEDIATION.

The third class of interposition is that of mediation, and mediation, I take it, means not that you exactly wait to be asked, but that you give good advice and counsel, and persuade and entreat people to be reasonable, to listen to good advice, and to abstain from hostilities. Now, gentlemen, that also requires consideration. As long as the sword has not been drawn, while the matter is still in the stage of quarrel and discussion, and has not reached the point of hostilities, nothing can be more becoming a great Power like England than even to be lavish in mediation at the risk of receiving—as we have received—some mortifying repulses. She cannot go too far in exhausting all the resources which are at her command in order to bring the two parties together and prevent the effusion of blood. She can do this because the question then at issue is a question of the rights of the parties, of which every man is a poor judge for himself, but which just and wise men are always ready to leave to the adjustment of other people, if they are sincere in the belief that they are right. In that kind of mediation we have been not in any way wanting. We exhausted all the resources of diplomacy in endeavoring to prevent a collision between France and Prussia, and we exhausted them in vain. But when you come to speak of mediation after the sword has been drawn, you get at a totally different set of considerations. It is no longer a question of the rights of parties, but a question of relative power. The sword is an evil mediator, but it does its work decisively and authoritatively, and if after the parties have called the sword in aid of their own affairs, we were to begin to mediate, then we should be wearing our neutrality exceedingly thin, and be almost casting it aside. So long as it is a question of right we may claim to be heard, but when two nations have been conflicting with each other for some time they know much better than anybody else can know what their own strength is and what the strength of their [illegible] and they know, also, what they require for security, and what they think it their interest to claim. And if that [illegible] nation tries to interfere between them, whatever advice it gives it must be taking part either with the one party or the other, and it would not bear the part of neutral. For instance, were we to go to Prussia and advise her to be content with less terms than she demands, we actually should be taking the part of France against Prussia, and would be no longer a neutral, and would be throwing in our moral weight in the scale of France against Prussia. If, on the other hand, we were to go to France, and advise her to take terms which she did not consider consistent with her dignity, we would be playing the game of Prussia and and taking part against France. That is exactly what, in my judgment, we ought to avoid in the supposition with which I started—that we are bound on being an actual, a fair, and an absolute neutral. There is another reason why, in my judgment, we ought at the present to abstain from interference and from mediation, and that is this,—it is impossible to do so without leaving a lasting wound behind. For instance, supposing we were to recommend Prussia to do something less than she believes necessary for her to do, it would always rankle in the mind of Prussia that she felt herself compelled to listen to our advice; it would always rankle in the mind of Prussian statesmen that we had spoilt her game in the moment of success, and it would be a standing grievance against us forever. If, on the other hand, we were to advise France to take terms from Prussia, supposing she demands a cession of territory, would it be wise in our statesmen to associate England with what they regard as miserable and humiliating to submit to? They would at once say that England had a hand in the matter, that she put Prussia upon France to compel her to submit to that which she ought not to have done; therefore, gentlemen, I think I have shown you, though I am afraid rather dryly and tediously, still I think I have shown you that the only policy, if we really mean what we say, if we really mean to keep England out of the conflict, is that of forbearing from what I would call officious intervention between the parties. If one party's pride is at stake, and we could in any way facilitate overtures they might find difficulty in making; if we could in any way smooth the way by making ourselves the bearers of conciliation or peace; if we could give any decision; if both parties wished for our decision—anything of that kind it would be our duty and pleasure to do, and I am sure the people of England would think that we would only be doing our duty. But beyond that we ought not, in my judgment, to go. We ought not to abandon the neutral character we have assumed. These two great nations have taken upon themselves this tremendous struggle, they have appealed from right to force. Force must decide between them, and by force they must be guided, at least as far as England is concerned, who, having done all she could to prevent this war, ought not to take upon herself any of the burden or miseries that may follow.

LESSONS OF THE STRIFE.

And now, gentlemen, I will venture to take a little more cheerful view of the subject and point out one or two matters in which I think we may see that this war has been of service to us. There is nothing so evil but what good can be expected from it. One lesson to be gained, which I think comes home to the heart of every Scotchman, is the enormous advance of popular education. I will not go into this subject, it would be invidious at this time if I were to do so; but only see what Prussia has really done. I do not speak now of her military achievements, but look at the intelligence, the organization, the docility. Look, for instance, at the careful way in which the service of scouting, of ascertaining the presence of the enemy, is performed. Look at the extraordinary knowledge which has been obtained of the movements of the enemy, such as has never been done in any former war. Look at the forecast, look at the diligence which has been displayed. It is said that education tends to make people soft and effeminate, and less fit for the rough business of war, but see how these men have been borne down by regiments, by the most terrible instruments of war, without flinching or going back an inch. So far Prussia has succeeded, I think, in showing the value of a superior system of popular education; the same thing applies to the superior ranks, officers and Generals, of the Prussian Army; therefore this is so far satisfactory, because it shows that it is not true, as has often been said, that war is a trade in which those shine most who are the most brutalized and the least cultivated men. It appears to me when civilized men do take up this dreadful business from adequate motives, they can conduct it as well as the fiercest savages, if not better.

END OF STANDING ARMIES.

There is another lesson or consequence still more agreeable. What we have been witnessing is the destruction of a most gallant standing army by what is not a standing army, but an armed nation, and that not altogether by the superior qualities of the men, but by the enormous preponderance of numbers which the fact of their being an armed nation has given them. I think I hear in that the knell of standing armies, many of the large standing armies of the Continent. If they cannot protect the nation against war with such a country as Prussia, whose troops have to be called from the counter, the loom, and the plow, of what use are they? It seems to me that any nation that wishes to be protected against invasion and against destruction must not only rely on a standing army, if for no other reason than because its numbers are necessarily limited, but it must put arms in the hands of the people and trust to them as Prussia trusts for the defense of their own land. If that be so, see the blessed results which will follow from it. One is freedom. A nation which is armed, and on whose answer to the call depends the safety of the country, must necessarily be a nation of free men. They will be armed, and their Sovereign must govern in accordance with their wishes, or he will not get their support when he gets involved in difficulty. It seems to me that this is a return to the sort of rude liberty enjoyed in the Middle Ages, when the King was kept in order by the fact that all his subjects had arms in their hands and would not suffer themselves to be oppressed beyond a certain limit. Then there is another good effect, and that is that such an organization is mainly useful for defensive wars. Had not the heart of the Prussian nation been in this war it would have been vain to expect from it the extraordinary efforts it has made, and it would have been impossible for the people to assemble in so wonderfully short a time. If the people are to be consulted, the people will only fight when they see it to be their interest, and I think they will only see it to be for their interest when it is for the sacred idea of protecting their common country.

PRUSSIA'S INTENTIONS.

Whatever may be the end of this contest, it must be evident to all that Prussia entered upon it with no desire to acquire territory, but merely to defend herself from invasion. These things seem full of promise for the future, they seem to promise more enlarged freedom in the future than exists at present, they seem to hold out fair promise, if not for universal peace, at least for the prevention of such wars as this we are now witnessing. If Kings must rest upon their people, if they must depend upon them and not hired soldiers, they must govern according to the will of the people. If that be so, these things may compensate for a great deal of the bloodshed and horror we have seen. Now, gentlemen, I have to apologise for trespassing at too great a length on your time; but I have endeavored to the best of my ability to lay before you the present state of affairs. I think it ought to be satisfactory to you to learn that there is no reason to doubt that we entertain no apprehension of being drawn into this struggle, and, so far as we are concerned, no effort shall be wanting on our part to keep clear of it.

The Kennedy Will Case—Intoxication and Insanity—Proceedings in the Surrogate's Court.

A third hearing was had yesterday in the matter of the contested will of JOHN KENNEDY, deceased, before Hon. R. C. HUTCHINGS, Surrogate. The deceased was a marble-worker, carrying on a prosperous business in Thirty-sixth-street in this City, and died in June last. On the 12th of January, 1870, he made a will, by which his business and a large part of his property are bequeathed to a nephew, by name JOHN C. KENNEDY. The instrument is contested by a brother of the deceased on the ground of insanity superinduced by intoxication. According to the testimony of a number of witnesses already examined Mr. KENNEDY in his life-time was a "hard drinker," but they all declare that when sober he was a good business man. Both the subscribing witnesses, ANDREW SMITH and P. J. O'GRADY, testified that when the will was drawn, Mr. KENNEDY was of sound mind. Yesterday six additional witnesses were examined on behalf of the contestant. All of whom gave evidence that they had frequently seen the deceased intoxicated, but little proof was, however, adduced as to the question of insanity produced thereby. Dr. JAMES F. MAHON was put on the stand as an expert, but upon the cross-examination it was shown that his knowledge of the mental qualifications of the deceased was mainly derived from his association with him in various bar-rooms, in which they both drank to excess, the witness testifying that until lately "he was accustomed to get drunk very often." Two hours were patiently occupied with the examination, when the case was adjourned until Wednesday next, Oct. 5. Messrs. RUFUS F. ANDREWS and JOHN M. COONEY appear for the proponents of the will, and FRANCIS BYRNE, Esq., for the contestant.

Chamber of Commerce—The Improvement of the Docks.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday, when a report was presented upon the improvement of the water front of the City, which after being discussed was referred back to the Committee for amendment before submission to the Dock Commissioners. The report recommended that the water front on the east side of the City be composed of solid masonry, with piers at the foot of each street, and that these piers rest on hollow iron columns filled with stone and cement; also, that iron gates guard the entrances to the piers, and that washhouses be erected on the wharves. The report proposed that the Legislature be called upon to authorize the [illegible] and that all present owners [illegible] have a preference in taking the stock. The Chamber amended the report by substituting stone arches as the foundation of the piers instead of hollow iron columns; and the question as to the disposition of the sewage was referred back to the Committee, with instructions to incorporate in their report same recommendation.

CURRENT NOTES.

Oswego has a gang of "button-holers."

Another attempt has been made to rob a bank at Elmira.

The long-wished-for Central Hotel at New-Orleans has at length been thrown open for the reception of guests.

The citizens of Rutland, Vt., have been suffering much of late from a complete stoppage of the water supply.

The new canal dredge recently experimented with at Rochester, works so well that the inventors are quite enthusiastic about it.

The Fishery Commissioners of this State report that Owasco and Cayuga Lakes are suitable for white-fish, salmon, trout and black bass.

A valuable mineral spring has been discovered at Oswego, thirty feet below the surface.

The pastor of a Methodist Episcopal Church at Auburn was last week presented by his admirers with a testimonial, in the shape of a suit of clothing suitable for the present season.

A man named ROBERTS attempted to commit suicide a few nights since in a fit of despair, caused by his having been turned out of doors by his wife.

The latest accession to the ministry in the West is a Miss MARIANNA THOMPSON. She recently preached at Grand Rapids, Mich., and is said to have a very winning and graceful style.

An oil-well has been discovered at Gale's Fork, Ohio, which is said to yield 250 barrels per day. It was struck at a depth of from 700 to 800 feet.

A colored youth of Janesville, Wis., in order to be up with the times, recently eloped with a dusky beauty of that city. He had the permission of her parents.

A number of colored people who were imitating the whites by indulging in the can-can, the other night, at Baltimore, were surrounded by a posse of Police, and taken to the Station-house.

A marriage ceremony was brought to an abrupt termination at Kingston, in this State, last week, by a sudden awakening of conscience on the part of the bride, who declared that she had a husband still alive.

A valuable discovery of peat was lately made on a worthless belt of land twenty-five miles south of Charleston, S. C. It is of a reddish-brown color, and appears in beds of eight feet thick.

The construction of railroads in Kansas is giving a new impetus to the working of the coal fields of that State. Mining is now going on in Bourbon, Franklin, Labette, Osage and Ellsworth Counties.

A new synagogue has been dedicated by the Jewish residents of Troy. The contractor received $20,000 for doing the entire work. The dedicatory services were attended by as many Gentiles as Jews.

Pittsburg is becoming famous for burglaries, highway robberies and murders. The latest sensation in that delightful city was created by the knocking down and robbery of a bank clerk who was walking along the street in open day with $11,000 in his possession.

A woman named CLEVELAND and her three children, two sons and a daughter, were bitten by a mad dog at Buffalo last week. The animal was finally killed by a butcher, and nothing has since been done to prevent the injured persons from dying of hydrophobia.

A swindler, who claimed to be a member of the Order of Odd-fellows, and was really an "odd fellow" in his manner of operating, recently made a very successful raid upon the Odd-fellows of Portland, Me. They were nearly all "bitten" by him, and did not discover that he was an impostor until after he had left.

A novel case of mistaken identity occurred at the railway depot in Georgetown, Ky., a short time since. Two young people, male and female, mistaking each other for cousins, rushed together in a mutual embrace, in which they were surprised by the appearance of the persons really expected by both.

An Irish lady at Troy, teacher in one of the public schools, tortured a class of young girls by suddenly inquiring if they could tell the name of the first woman. One of the little ones, more forward than the rest, advanced to the front of the class, and replied: "Well, we don't know, Ma'am, what her name was; but, any way, she wasn't Irish!"

An industrious colored man of Detroit, Mich., who had been doing quite an extensive business in the slaughtering line, for some months past, was recently found in possession of six stolen hogs. Since the opening of his establishment, there has been a wholesale disappearance of hogs, cattle and poultry. It is now believed that the man never purchased a beast from the start.

A woman named KEHL, has been arrested at Detroit, for throwing vitriol upon two sisters—Mrs. CAREY and Miss PANGBORN—on the 17th of July last. When brought into Court, the ladies presented a most melancholy appearance. One has lost an eye, and every trace of beauty is obliterated from the faces of both. The diabolical act is supposed to have been prompted by jealousy.

A young lady of eighteen, the daughter of a wealthy gentleman of Louisville, Ky., left her boarding-school at Cincinnati last week, sold her hair for $3 50, and purchased a railroad ticket to the former city, where she subsequently attempted to become an inmate of a disreputable house. Strange to say, the woman who owns the establishment dissuaded her from the sacrifice, and had the misguided girl placed under restraint until the arrival of her father from Virginia.

The gentlemen who appointed themselves a special committee to examine the tin mines of Missouri have made a very favorable report. They say that the ore is found in such abundance that ages of active industry cannot exhaust it. "The yield of pure tin," says the committee, "is from three and seven-tenths per cent. to ten and one-half per cent., and on the usual assays an average of five and fifty-three hundredths per cent."

Explosion in the East River Bridge Caisson—One Man Seriously Injured.

Shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon an explosion occurred in the caisson of the East River Bridge, at the foot of Fulton-street, Brooklyn, by which a laborer, named BARNEY ROONEY, was badly burned about the breast, face and eyes. He had, it appears, been engaged in ramming a charge of powder into a rock, which they were about to blast, when his rod struck fire and caused the explosion. Mr. WM. CARD, who stood near the spot at the time, received a slight wound in the breast. ROONEY was taken to the City Hospital, when the surgeon in attendance declared it to be doubtful whether he would not lose his sight.

The Cuban Flag Litigation—A Charge of False Imprisonment.

In the Marine Court, yesterday, before Judge GROSS, the case of DIEGO DIEZ *vs.* CIEREDO VILLAVERDO came on for trial. The complaint sets forth that the action is for false imprisonment, and that $1,000 damages are demanded by the plaintiff. It appears that in September, 1869, the vessel *Lillian* set out on an expedition to Cuba, under the command of one of the parties; that previous to her departure, a very fine silk flag was presented by Mrs. EMILIA C. VILLAVERDO, and that the vessel, flag and all were captured by a British man-of-war near Nassau, N. P. The flag was sold at auction, and was bought by the plaintiff for $25. When the latter arrived in New-York, the defendant caused his arrest on the charge of grand larceny. The prisoner was taken before Judge SCOTT, and, after a preliminary examination, was locked up and kept for one night in prison. Before this the defendant offered to let the plaintiff go if he would give up the flag. The latter said he would give it up if the defendant would sign a receipt. To this proposition the Police Sergeant would not consent, saying that, inasmuch as an arrest had been made, he must have the affair investigated before a Magistrate. A large number of witnesses were introduced upon both sides, and much conflicting testimony was given. Judge GROSS reserved his decision.

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

Diocese of New-York—First Day's Proceedings—Opening Sermon of Rev. Dr. Montgomery.

The eighty-seventh annual Diocesan Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of New-York began its session in St. John's Church, Varick-street, yesterday morning, Right Rev. Bishop POTTER presiding. This diocese comprises the City and County of New-York, and the Counties of Dutchess, Orange, Putnam, Richmond, Rockland, Sullivan, Ulster and Westchester. The attendance of delegates, both clerical and lay, is very large, the former alone numbering nearly one hundred, and the latter about eighty, representing, in all, 166 parishes. The galleries of the church were crowded with spectators, (the body of the edifice being reserved for the use of the Convention,) among whom were many ladies. Nearly all the prominent clergy of the diocese were present at the call of the roll yesterday. Among the more noted lay delegates are Hon. S. B. Ruggles, Gen. Morrell, William Niblo, Fred. S. Winston, Hon. F. A. Conkling, Hon. Daniel Ullmann, Ex-Judge Ulshoefer, Ex-Judge Thomas W. Clerke, Aaron E. Vanderpoel, Orlando L. Stuart, Major-Gen. John A. Dix, John J. Cisco, Samuel T. Skidmore, J. A. Roosevelt, B. C. Wetmore, Hon. Edward Haight and Commodore W. E. Leroy. Hon. HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State, is also a delegate, but he was not able, on account of pressing public duties at Washington, to be present yesterday. It is anticipated that he will be present today, however. Gen. DIX and Messrs. CISCO and SKIDMORE are the lay delegates from the venerable old Trinity parish. Bishop SMITH, of Kentucky, President of the National Convention, and Rev. Messrs. R. WAINWRIGHT, of Quebec, and F. J. HAWLEY, of Connecticut, were present as visitors. During the proceedings the venerable Bishop of Kentucky was invited, by a vote of the Convention, to take a seat beside the presiding officer whenever he saw fit so to do.

The introductory religious exercises began at 10 o'clock A. M., Bishop POTTER reading the opening sentences. The epistle was read by Rev. Dr. COOKE, of St. Bartholomew's Church in this City. The musical services were of a high order, including a magnificent anthem. The opening sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY, of this City. His text was from Second Corinthians, third chapter and sixth verse: "Who also hath made us able ministers of the new testament; not of the letter, but of the spirit: for the letter killeth, but the spirit giveth life." After dwelling upon the distinguishing doctrines of the Protestant Episcopal Church he referred to the doctrine of Papal infallibility as proclaimed by the Ecumenical Council of the Vatican, and asked, was it not singular that, following directly on the heels of this proclamation, should come the loss of the Pope's temporal power? He then spoke at length as to the ritualistic innovations which had been introduced into the Episcopal Church in America, and condemned these "novelties," as he styled them, in forcible terms. The advance of Ritualism, he remarked, had given much trouble to many of the faithful. It was far more in accordance with the spirit of the Church to adhere to simplicity in the forms of worship. Ritualism was too apt to distract—to take off the attention of the worshiper from the end of divine worship, and fix it on mere show and ceremonial.

At the conclusion of the discourse, the communion service was read, and the elements were administered by Bishop POTTER and Bishop SMITH to a large number of communicants.

In the afternoon the roll of clerical delegates was called, after which Hon. S. B. RUGGLES and Gen. GEO. W. MORRELL were appointed to examine the certificates of lay delegates. A quorum being present the Bishop declared the Convention organized for business. The Committee reported that from Trinity Church, Mount Vernon, there were two certificates alleging the selection of lay delegates—one signed by Rev. WM. S. COFFEY as rector, and the other by Rev. CHARLES SEYMOUR as rector, and that both corresponded in form with the requirements of the canon. Thereupon the Secretary, Rev. WM. E. EIGENBRODT, moved that, without designing to reflect on the gentlemen named as delegates in the other certificate, the delegates named in that signed by Rev. CHAS. SEYMOUR be declared admitted to this Convention. The motion was carried.

The Committee also reported that a certificate had been presented from St. Luke's Church, Matteawan, accompanied by papers purporting to show that said Church is the same as was formerly known as St. Ann's, Fishkill Landing, but that its name was now changed. It was referred to the Committee on the Incorporation and Admission of Churches to consider and report whether the proper legal steps have been taken for changing the name of St. Ann's Church, Fishkill Landing, into that of St. Luke's Church, Matteawan, and whether it is expedient for such change to be made in the list of the churches of this diocese.

The Convention then proceeded to elect a Secretary and a Treasurer, vote by ballot being dispensed with. Rev. WM. E. EIGENBRODT was elected to the former and EDWARD F. DE LANCEY, Esq., to the latter office. The Secretary announced that he had appointed Rev. THEODORE A. EATON, D. D., Assistant Secretary. The Bishop then announced the following standing committees:

On the Incorporation and Admission of Churches.—Hon. Hamilton Fish, Rev. Alfred B. Beach, D. D., and Hon. Michael Ulshoefer.

On the Diocesan Fund.—Rev. Richard U. Morgan, D. D.; Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, D. D.; Hon. Edward Haight; John J. Cisco, Esq., and the Treasurer.

On the Treasurer's Report.—Floyd Smith, Esq.; Wm. Betts, Esq., and Frederick S. Winston, Esq.

On the General Theological Seminary.—Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D.; Rev. George Jarvis Geer, D. D.; John Buckley, Jr.; James F. De Peyster, and Anthony B. McDonald, Esqs.

On Canons.—Rev. Benjamin I. Haight, D. D.; Rev. Alexander H. Vinton, D. D.; Rev. Samuel Hollingsworth, D. D.; Rev. Henry C. Potter, Hon. Hamilton Fish, Messrs. Geo. W. Wright and Irving Parrish.

Inspectors of Elections.—For the Standing Committee: For the Clerical Votes—Rev. A. B. Hart and Mr. Frederick De Peyster. For the Lay Votes—Rev. Cornelius R. Duffie, D. D., and Mr. Charles Short.

For the Missionary Committee: For the Clerical Votes—Rev. Thomas M. Peters, D. D., and Mr. William Tracy. For the Lay Votes—Rev. Cornelius E. Swope, D. D., and Mr. Nathaniel B. Holmes.

For the Vacancies (two Clerical and two Lay) among the Deputies to the General Convention: For the Clerical Votes—Rev. Henry E. Duncan and Mr. Henry H. Oakley. For the Lay Votes—Rev. James I. Helm and Mr. William S. Popham.

For the Vacancies (one Clerical and one Lay) among the Provisional Deputies to the General Convention: For the Clerical Votes—Rev. Wm. S. Coffey and Mr. Samuel C. Nichols. For the Lay Votes—Rev. J. Seldon Spencer and Mr. George Weller.

Last year's Committee on the Incorporation and Admission of Churches reported having examined applications for admission into the Union from the Church of the Ascension, West Brighton, Staten Island; Church of the Heavenly Rest, of New-York City; Holy Trinity Church, of Harlem; Church of the Holy Light, and St. Mary's Church, of Yorktown, Westchester County. Defects were found in the certificates of all these churches, except that of the Ascension, of West Brighton. The last-named church was, on motion of Dr. EIGENBRODT, admitted into union with this Convention, and the papers as to the other churches were referred back to the parishes, which, in conjunction with the Standing Committee, will seek to remedy the defects.

Rev. Dr. HAIGHT gave notice that he should to-morrow, (Thursday,) move to change the canons respecting provisions for collections in the churches, the forfeiture of rights in this Convention for any church failing to make the required contributions, and to increase the diocesan fund for the support of the Bishop.

The Convention then adjourned till 10 A. M. today.

The Free Church of the Strangers—Mr. Vanderbilt's Donation.

The recent gift by CORNELIUS VANDERBILT of a church edifice to the Church of the Strangers has directed great attention toward the Society. With all the wealth and generosity which has existed in this City, no one has heretofore endowed a church which should be forever free, and where a stranger could enter feeling that he was welcome. It was not until the Summer of 1865 that the Free Church for Strangers was commenced. Soon it was placed upon a permanent basis, and has continued to be a religious home for strangers ever since. They worshiped in the large chapel of the New-York University, receiving visitors from all parts of the world, and admitting members from most of the Christian denominations. Putting no doctrinal tests, they simply ask, "Are you striving to be saved from your sins through our Lord Jesus Christ?" Recently the need has been felt of a permanent place of worship. Negotiations were made for the Mercer-street Presbyterian Church. Upon the day fixed for the purchase, Mr. VANDERBILT placed in the hands of the pastor, Rev. Dr. DEEMS, a check for the amount, $50,000. We are enabled to state that this gift was entirely spontaneous on his part, prompted by a desire that this City should always have a church particularly devoted to strangers. The sensational stories that have gone the rounds of the Press had no truth in them. Mr. VANDERBILT admired the spirit and objects of the Church, and has royally proved his appreciation. The gift was a noble and generous one, and New-York should sustain the enterprise in the same spirit.

While great unanimity and cordial feeling have characterized the actions of the members, to insure the independence of Mr. DEEMS, Mr. VANDERBILT has settled the property upon him for life, afterward to be held in trust by the Church for their religious uses forever. The Church is a Christian communion, composed in part of members of the Episcopal, Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, Congregational, Lutheran and other denominations, and of those who have made a confession of faith under the ministry of the pastor. The following is from one of their circulars: "We believe ourselves to be the first 'undenominational church' established in America. Our symbol of faith is the Apostles' creed; our ritual is simple; our communion is open and our seats all free."

The pastor has labored very zealously, and it must have been a great gratification to him to have his ardent wish satisfied, that the church should have a permanent location. His preaching is simple, but very strong and thorough. He lays down his propositions with great plainness, and illustrates them with much diversity and originality. While he argues with force and logic, he prefers to appeal to the heart rather than the head. Of a warm, sympathetic nature, he is very much loved by his members, and we rejoice that so good a man and so catholic a church have now better means for labor. The new church will be opened by exercises, commencing next Sunday and continuing during the week. The programme will be duly announced in our advertising columns.

ANOTHER ERIE "ACCIDENT."

A Train of Cars Wrecked at Turner's Station—One Man Instantly Killed—Several Injured—Reticence of the Railway Officials.

Yesterday morning at about 7 o'clock, the Atlantic and Great Western express train from the West ran into Lent's Circus train at Turner's Station in Orange County, N. Y., smashing several cars, and instantly killing the manager of the circus company. The escape of the other passengers of the two trains is almost miraculous. The "circus train," containing the company and all the appurtenances of Lent's New-York Circus, left Middletown, N.Y., at 5 o'clock in the morning, on its way to Paterson, where the company were to perform yesterday afternoon and evening. The train contained two passenger cars, which were in the rear, and seven freight and other cars, in which were packed the tents, seats, band-wagon and all the appliances of the circus company. The horses occupied three cars. When the train had proceeded as far as Turner's Station, it stepped, on account of the heating of a "journal" in the engine. A brakeman, it is said, was ordered back with a signal to stop approaching trains, but he failed to go, as directed, around the curve, but contented himself with holding out his signal at a short distance in the rear of the train and between that and the curve which had just been passed a little way west of the station. The circus train stood at the station about twelve minutes. The conductor of the express had been notified at Middletown, that the circus train was to be passed at Turner's. The train was therefore driven down around the curve at full speed, and only when within a short distance was it known by the engineer that the circus train stood on the track directly in front of him. When the train was observed coming around the curve, past the point to which the brakeman had been sent, the engineer of the circus train started his train with the intention of running away if possible, but he was too late. The express train dashed into the rear cars smashing them. The men and women belonging to the circus company were in these cars, and how they escaped instant death is a mystery. The framework of the car, the windows, doors and seats were splintered as if by a powder explosion. Only four members of the company, besides the manager, Mr. WHITBECK, are known to have been hurt, and they only slightly. Mr. WHITBECK, when the train started, stepped out upon the platform. He had hardly closed the door when the collision came. He was instantly killed, being crushed between the cars. The engineer and fireman of the express train were badly hurt, the engineer being so severely injured internally that his recovery is said to be impossible. The passengers by the express train escaped without injury, although severely shocked and some of them thrown from their seats. The locomotive of the express train, after everything had come to a standstill, stood half covered with the fragments of the rear cars, and before it could be extricated had set them on fire. The locomotive was badly damaged, but remained upon the track. The freight cars of the circus train were thrown from the track, one of them being utterly wrecked. This car contained the band-wagon, which was destroyed. The other property of the company was damaged or destroyed, except the horses. They were in the forward cars and escaped uninjured.

The most diligent inquiries were made yesterday, at the Erie Depot, in Pavonia-avenue, for facts concerning the collision, but the officials on duty there, in obedience to orders given some time ago by the officers in Twenty-third-street, denied the occurrence of any accident, and refused to give any information touching the time of arrival of the detained express trains.

Mr. WHITBECK was a resident of Hudson, N. Y., and had formerly been a merchant in Albany.

Arraignment and Sentence of Prisoners in the Court of Oyer and Terminer—The Waverley-Place Burglar Sent to Sing Sing for Ten Years.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, the Grand Jury presented a large number of indictments, and having announced that the business before them was completed, were discharged with the thanks of the Court.

The following prisoners were arraigned, and pleaded to the indictments against them:

WILLIAM MILLER, a fashionably-dressed man, apparently about thirty years old, was arraigned under an indictment for burglary committed in Waverley-place during the past week, and pleaded guilty. District-Attorney GARVIN called the attention of the Court to the fact that this was almost another Nathan case. The prisoner was found in the bedroom of the proprietor, at 3 o'clock in the morning, hidden under a centre-table, and when the proprietor attempted to seize him he resisted, and succeeded in escaping to the street; there, on being pursued by an officer, he turned and fired at the officer, for which he is also under indictment. Judge BARNARD sentenced him to the State Prison for ten years.

FRANCES DAVIS, a rather respectable-looking young woman, was arraigned under an indictment charging her with assaulting PATRICK MCCABE with a knife, with intent to take life. She pleaded not guilty, saying it was done in self-defense. She was remanded for trial.

MARGARET DUNN was arraigned under an indictment charging her with the murder of WM. DAVIS, by hitting him on the head with a billet of wood. She pleaded not guilty, and was remanded for trial. The Court assigned WM. F. KINTZIG as her counsel.

A large number of prisoners were sentenced to State Prison for various terms for larceny.

The Chase of the Hermann—She Steers South to Escape Her Pursuers.

The news of the chase of the steam-ship *Hermann* by a French war-vessel is corroborated by the accounts brought by the ship *Chancellor*, which arrived early yesterday morning from Liverpool. Capt. PATTEN, her commander, informed the Quarantine doctor, who boarded her, that when nearing port he saw a brig-rigged steam-ship, like the *Hermann*, veer round, and steer in a southerly direction under full steam, and that, as long as she was visible, she continued to hug the Jersey coast. The Quarantine authorities say that the vessel seen must have been the *Hermann*, as she was the only brig-rigged steamer that left the port within twenty-four hours. She must have adopted this unusual route in order to escape her pursuer. Her pilot, who took her out, says she was followed by a French gun-boat, said to be the *Britomarte*. Nothing has been heard since of the further movements of the war-vessel seen by Capt. JUDKIN, near Fire Island. The French Consul says that he has not been made aware of the chase, but that it is only a very likely thing to have occurred, as the Germans, he asserts, would do the same had they the chance. Mr. ROESSING, the North German Consul, can give no information on the subject, as he says that he is completely in the dark as to the movements and number of the French vessels of war in our vicinity. He says the trip of the *Hermann* was understood to be an experiment to test chances.

Auction Sale of Coal—Decline in Prices.

The regular monthly sale of Scranton coal, for September, by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company, JOHN H. DRAPER, auctioneer, took place, yesterday, at the Exchange, No. 26 Exchange-place, and 90,000 tons were disposed of. The total sales show a general decline of about sixteen cents per ton on all grades, when compared with the prices of the previous month. The following are the prices of yesterday:

	Tons.	Prices.
Lump	13,000	$4 00 @$[illegible]
Steam-boat	12,000	4 05 @4 20
Grate	17,000	4 47½@4 52½
Egg	10,000	4 80 @4 90
Stove	28,000	5 32½@5 42½
Chestnut	12,000	4 05 @4 12½

The average price of each grade for last month, (August,) was as follows: lump, $4 16; steamer, $4 41; grate, $4 84; egg, $5 06; stove, $5 44; chestnut, $4 21.

The Anti-Gambling Fraud—The Coming Trial of Prescott and Galway.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, in the case of PRESCOTT and GALWAY, who are in custody charged with complicity in the anti-gambling fraud for which WEST was convicted a few days since, Assistant District-Attorney FELLOWS moved to have a day fixed for the trial. The case was one of great importance, and its early termination was desired by the prisoners and the public. As far as PRESCOTT was concerned, he understood he felt great dissatisfaction at the manner in which he (Mr. FELLOWS) conducted the prosecution against WEST, and he would therefore leave the disposition of his case to District-Attorney GARVIN. After a short consultation with Mr. HUMMEL, who represented the prisoners, the case was set down for the first Tuesday in the coming term.

JOHN GLASS CONVICTED.

His Trial for the Murder of Henry Wachter—The Prisoner Sentenced to State Prison for Life.

At the opening of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, Judge BARNARD presiding, there was present an unusual throng of prisoners, witnesses, jurors and spectators. The calendar was a very heavy one, having no less than five cases of murder and several of the high crimes of manslaughter, burglary and assault with intent to kill.

The first case called on for trial was that of JOHN GLASS, indicted for the murder of HENRY WACHTER, in July last, at No. 412 West Thirty-fifth-street. The prisoner, who is a German, as his victim was, sat throughout the trial, which resulted in a sentence to imprisonment for life, in a sort of dull lethargy, apparently hardly appreciating his condition, or caring for the issue.

A jury having been impaneled without any difficulty, Judge GARVIN, on behalf of the people, stated the general facts of the case as follows; On July 24, 1870, the prisoner and deceased lived in the same house, and as deceased was passing into his house with his wife, he met the prisoner, who said to him, "I am going to leave to-night." The deceased replied, "You can leave when you like," and thereupon the prisoner stabbed the deceased in the thigh with a knife, cutting the main artery and inflicting a wound which, in less than twenty minutes, resulted in death.

The first witness sworn was FANNY WACHTER, the widow of the deceased, who testified as follows: Her husband's given name was HENRY; they resided at No. 412 West Thirty-fifth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues; knew JOHN GLASS, the prisoner; on the 24th of July last, the sister-in-law of her husband having died, she and her husband had been to the funeral; they left their home between eleven and twelve A. M. to go to the funeral, the prisoner remaining behind at the house, sitting in front of it; she gave the key of the house to GLASS on going away; she and her husband returned about a quarter past nine in the evening; after returning, she and her husband went into a lager-beer saloon opposite their house; the prisoner came into the saloon soon after they had entered, commenced to talk roughly to her husband, and said her sister had come to him and asked him to give up the key, saying there were two dogs in the yard she wanted to let out, but he saying the dogs had been out, she, (the sister,) said she did not want the key; GLASS then abused her husband, saying he had sent his wife's sister to do this, and called her sister bad names; her husband said he had been to his relative's funeral, and did not want to quarrel; GLASS said to her husband, "You have touched the corpse," and deceased replied, "No, I did not;" GLASS replied, "You did, and you will never take bread in your hand again; she then told her husband he had better go home, as GLASS was a bad man, and there would be quarreling and fighting; she and her husband went home; GLASS came over about half an hour afterward and began quarreling with her husband in the yard, and tore his shirt; her husband had a sore hand which was caught by GLASS, and her husband called out "For God's sake let go of my hand;" GLASS was owing them board, and said he would go the next day, but her husband told him to go then and never enter his house again, and he would forgive all the board he owed; GLASS said, "Do you want me to go out today?" deceased replied "Yes;" GLASS then said, "You dare not say that again;" her husband said it again, and then GLASS stabbed her husband, who exclaimed, "He has stabbed me;" GLASS then ran away, and she followed, screaming "Watch," as far as the Tenth-avenue, where GLASS disappeared from her; on her return to the house, she found her husband lying on the floor, and in about ten or fifteen minutes after he was dead; a pocket-knife was lying on the table which belonged to GLASS.

On cross-examination witness testified that GLASS boarded at their house two years; did not know whether GLASS was industrious or not; her husband was not quarrelsome; the stabbing occurred at eleven o'clock at night; her husband was not drunk; he had only taken a few glasses of beer; she did not see deceased catch the prisoner by the throat; deceased did not say he would throw prisoner out, but told him never to cross his threshold again; deceased did not catch hold of GLASS to her knowledge, but might have done so; GLASS had kept house for them during the afternoon; was present during the quarrel between GLASS and her husband in the saloon; she never had any quarrel with GLASS; the wound was in the groin; GLASS used the knife to cut his bread with generally; he had laid it on the table during the day; prisoner frequently slept in the yard during the hot weather.

Re-direct—There were only MICHAELS and LANGLEY near at the time of the stabbing; the one upstairs and the other in the yard; deceased fell on the floor on being stabbed; he bled very much.

CHARLES WECHSTEIN testified that he lived in the same house; saw deceased and his wife and the prisoner in the beer-saloon about ten P. M.; he followed them home from the saloon, and when he got in front of their room door he heard angry words between deceased and the prisoner; went up to make peace, and heard deceased tell prisoner to leave him alone, that he had a bad hand; prisoner and deceased kept struggling with each other; heard deceased say to prisoner "I'll never let you in again;" GLASS said, "Say it again," and then stabbed deceased and ran away; saw the blood, and ran out to call assistance, and when he came back he (deceased) had died; deceased lived only about ten or fifteen minutes.

On cross-examination witness testified to having seen a struggle between deceased and the prisoner; did not hear deceased say he would choke the prisoner; saw the knife for the first time in the Station-house.

Dr. JOHN BEACH testified that he made an examination of the wound; it was located in the groin, about an inch below the wall; it divided the femoral artery and a large vein; a portion of the blade of the knife was embedded in the bone; the point so embedded was about half an inch; exhaustion from hemorrhage was the cause of death; the examination was made the day after death; on the examination before the Coroner the prisoner admitted he stabbed the deceased, but said "it was deceased's own fault;" the knife was a common jack-knife.

On cross-examination Dr. BEACH further testified that the life of deceased might have been saved if the wound had been attended to in time; the vein and artery were not entirely severed; this was the only wound found on the body of deceased—no wound in the abdomen; deceased was a well-developed man; did not look at the wound in deceased's hand; there was no recent injury in deceased's hand; can't describe the injury in the hand; made no internal examination; the excitement of the scuffle might have produced death if deceased was subject to the heart disease; if there had not been violent hemorrhage from the wound it might not have caused death; there was no local inflammation; death could not have resulted from other causes in this case except the wound; there was fatty matter between the artery and the surface, but the wound was a gaping wound.

Q.—Will you swear this man did not die of heart disease?

A.—I will swear he died of hemorrhage caused by this wound.

Q.—How much blood can a man lose and live?

A.—A man may loose sixteen or twenty ounces, if plethoric, without serious injury; it depends a great deal on the quality of the blood; he might have died of heart disease or apoplexy if he had not had that wound; if there is already disease of the heart, or the person is subject to apoplexy, sudden excitement is liable to produce death; did not notice that the prisoner's face was bruised at the time of the Coroner's inquest.

BERNARD DONNELLY testified that he was a policeman on July 24 last; arrested GLASS, having been told that he had thrown himself in the river; two boys had got the prisoner out, and witness took him to the Station-house for safe-keeping; saw the wife of deceased at the Station-house, who charged the prisoner with killing her husband; the prisoner did not appear intoxicated, but excited; he (prisoner) said he fell in; did not see his face washed off, and did not know if he had a black eye or not.

JOSEPH MICHAELS testified that prisoner and deceased came running into the yard together; deceased had his hand in a sling, and told the prisoner to let him alone, that he had a sore hand, and not kill him; deceased went into the house, and witness saw the prisoner try to get in after him; heard the wife of deceased saying to let him in and give him satisfaction; the prisoner then got in, and in two seconds he (witness) heard deceased cry he was stabbed, and the prisoner ran away.

On cross-examination the witness explained that what Mrs. WACHTER said was "Let him in, and then he will be satisfied;" saw the prisoner in the Station-house the same evening, and his face was not blackened.

This closed the testimony on behalf of the prosecution.

Counsel for the prisoner, after briefly opening the case, called the prisoner in his own behalf, who testified as follows:

Knew the deceased six years; lived in his house on July 24 last; at the time of meeting deceased in the saloon he (witness) had drank a considerable quantity of beer; he asked deceased's wife why she had sent her sister for the key; she replied she had said nothing to MARY; he questioned her father and was answered that she told her sister, "if GLASS goes away, get the key;" he soon after left for home, and what he had with WACHTER in the yard he does not know; he had partially undressed himself and went down to sleep in the yard, as he had done before; on meeting WACHTER in the hall he (witness) told him he was going away in the morning; he did not remember what the deceased said in reply, but deceased caught hold of him by the throat and struck him on the side of the head with some hard substance, at the same time saying, "He must be finished;" he further testified that deceased held him by the throat so tight that he could not call for help, and seeing the knife lying there he took it up, and he does not know whether he stabbed deceased or not; but when he heard deceased say he was stabbed, he ran away, and reached the foot of Thirty-fourth-street and North River; he must have fallen asleep there, and dropped into the river; that he cried for help, and some men in a boat picked him up, and after robbing him of his watch and money, put him in the water again, near shore; that he got on shore somehow, and was surrounded by several people; that he sent for a policeman, to whom he described his watch, and who brought him to the Station-house, where he was astonished to hear that WACHTER was dead; that at three o'clock in the afternoon, when he left, he had had some bread and beer, and had left the knife on the table, where it had frequently lain for a week at a time; that he had always lived on good terms with WACHTER and his wife, and had no intention of killing him.

On cross-examination by the District-Attorney, the prisoner said he knew nothing of the scuffle in the yard or the attempt to get into the house, as testified to by JOSEPH MICHAELS, the former witness. He admitted that WACHTER told him that night to go away, but said he did not want to go, because he was not dressed; he did not believe there was a lamp in WACHTER'S house; he had no motive for running away after he heard the deceased cry he was stabbed; did not say anything in the saloon about WACHTER having touched a corpse, and would not break bread again; he never thought of such a thing, and therefore could not say it; he drank one glass of liquor that evening; does not know how many glasses of lager he drank, but it was a great deal.

This was all the testimony offered for the defense.

JOHN G. BOYD, counsel for the prisoner, summed up the cause in his behalf, contending that the facts as proven did not constitute the crime of murder, and if the jury could find him guilty of any crime, it must be of manslaughter in some one of the degrees.

Judge GARVIN followed on behalf of the prosecution, and contended that the facts clearly constituted a case of murder in the first degree.

Judge BARNARD, in charging the jury, left it to them to deal with the facts, but instructed them as to the law which should govern them in determining whether they should bring in a verdict of murder, manslaughter in the first or third degrees, or justifiable homicide.

After an absence of about half an hour the jury returned into Court with a verdict of manslaughter in the first degree, the legal definition of which is as follows: "The killing of a human being without design to effect death by the act, procurement or culpable negligence of any other while such other is engaged in the perpetration of any crime or misdemeanor not amounting to felony."

Judge BARNARD immediately sentenced the prisoner to the State Prison for the term of his natural life, at the same time remarking that had it not been for the merciful view of his case taken by the Jury, he would have been hung.

The prisoner received his sentence with composure, and was quickly removed by the officers, after which the Court adjourned without day.

On Monday next a new term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer will commence, Judge BRADY presiding, at which it is intended some of the remaining prisoners shall be tried.

FIGHTING OVER A PATIENT.

Deputy Coroner Shine Arraigned before Justice Dowling for Felonious Assault—He Gives Bail to Answer—Dr. Merrill also Arrested.

The dull routine of the Tombs Police Court was unexpectedly enlivened yesterday afternoon by the arrest and arraignment of Dr. WM. SHINE, Deputy Coroner, on a charge of assaulting a brother practitioner. During the morning session, Dr. JOHN N. MERRILL, of No. 16 Greenwich-street, appeared before Justice DOWLING and made affidavit that on the 24th inst., Dr. SHINE had assaulted him in the premises No. 21 West-street, occupied by one MICHAEL MULVEY. It appears that Mrs. MULVEY was ill and Dr. MERRILL was attending her, when Dr. SHINE appeared and claimed the patient as his own. A warm dispute arose, when, as Dr. MERRILL alleges in his affidavit, MULVEY seized his arms and held him powerless to resist the assault made upon him by Dr. SHINE, who struck him several times on the head with a large ornamental shell found ready to his hand on the mantel-shelf, thereby causing severe and painful wounds. A warrant was issued by the Magistrate, and placed in the hands of Officer MCARTHUR, of the Court squad, who proceeded to arrest both SHINE and MULVEY.

When the accused made their appearance in the Court-room, Justice DOWLING ordered his Clerk to read the affidavit of the complainant, and then demanded their answer thereto. Both SHINE and MULVEY denied the several allegations made by Dr. MERRILL, and demanded an examination, stating that they were prepared to give bail. Justice DOWLING said he could not take bail for an examination, as the bonds were all prepared for persons awaiting trial. He, however, consented to take bail in the sum of $500 each, provided it was for their appearance for trial at the General Sessions, and agreed to afford the prisoners an examination, in the meantime fixing the date for the 10th of October. The necessary surety having been entered into by MICHAEL DUFFY, of No. 82 Greenwich-street, both Dr. SHINE and MULVEY were permitted to depart.

During the afternoon Dr. MERRILL was suddenly and unexpectedly arrested by an officer or a Deputy Sheriff, on a warrant signed by Coroner FLYNN, charging him with medical malpractice in causing the death of a male patient. The arrest was made so secretly, as is alleged by the friends of Dr. MERRILL, that they were unable to secure his release on bail, owing to the lateness of the hour, and the impossibility of finding the Coroner or the Deputy. Judge STUART, counsel for Dr. MERRILL, was unable to see the warrant or the complaint upon which the arrest was made, and he characterized the proceeding as a high-handed outrage. The case is a peculiar one throughout, and will prove interesting in its subsequent developments.

A Reminiscence of Black Friday—Twenty-four Suits Against Fisk & Co.—The Cases Before the General Term of the Supreme Court.

The case of ORLANDO W. JOSLYN and another, appellants, against JAMES FISK, Jr., and others, respondents, was called on yesterday, in the General Term of the Supreme Court, before Presiding-Justice INGRAHAM and Judge CARDOZO. This action and two others were commenced in the Court of Common Pleas to recover, in the aggregate, $939,000, money alleged to be due under contracts for the purchase and sale of gold on or about the 24th of September, 1869. Sixteen suits were commenced in the Superior Court by different parties against the same defendants, substantially, in which it was claimed that the aggregate amount due to the plaintiffs was $485,000 for transactions in the purchase and sale of gold at the time above mentioned. Upon the pleadings and proceedings, and upon certain affidavits, the defendants in these several actions moved at Special Term of the Supreme Court to have the causes commenced in the Court of Common Pleas, and the Superior Court transferred to the Supreme Court. This motion was in part based upon an affidavit made by Mr. JAY GOULD, in which he alleges that five other suits of a similar nature have been commenced against the same defendants in the Supreme Court; that as he is advised the defendants ought not to proceed to trial in different Courts, but that all of them should be made triable in the Supreme Court, where a decision in one case will afford a precedent, so far as questions of law are concerned, thus saving great expense to all parties, and relieving the Courts of unnecessary burdens of litigation.

The motion to transfer the causes to the Supreme Court was granted by Judge BARNARD, and an order to that effect was entered on the 16th of July last. The plaintiffs appealed from this order to the General Term, and in this shape the matter came before the Court yesterday. After argument by Mr. J. R. FLANDERS for the plaintiffs, and Mr. D. D. FIELD for the defendants, FISK & GOULD, the Court took the papers. The decision was reserved.

The Killing of Joseph Flynn—Arrest of His Assailant.

The mystery attending the murderous assault on JOSEPH FLYNN, of No. 225 West-street, was yesterday cleared up. Officer DANIELS, of the Eighth Precinct, arrested THOMAS WIGGINS, a colored porter employed by A. W. MILLER, of No. 609 Broadway, and the prisoner confessed that he was the one who struck FLYNN. He states that on the 7th inst., FLYNN, who was intoxicated, called at No. 3 West Houston-street, where a number of young women are employed by Mr. MILLER, and asked if that was a laundry. He was told by WIGGINS it was not, and requested to leave. He made an insulting reply, and struck WIGGINS in the face with a bundle of dirty clothes he carried in his hand. WIGGINS then caught up a heavy iron bar, used to fasten the door, and struck FLYNN on the head with it, fracturing his skull. FLYNN fled into the street, and when afterward found by a policeman, bleeding from the wound he had received, was unable to give any definite information relative to the assault. He was borne to Bellevue Hospital, and died on Monday night. The investigation will be held on Friday by Coroner FLYNN.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, P. J., and Barnard and Cardozo, JJ.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Non-enumerated motions only will be taken up.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, P. J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

For ex parte business only. No litigated causes will be heard.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Alker, P. J., and Gross and Tracy, JJ.

Calendar for Sept. 29 and 30 and Oct. 1:

Nos.
1—Zundt vs. Meyer.
2—Trier vs. Metropolitan Paper Collar Co.
3—Sage vs. Steffen.
4—The 42d-st. and Grand-st. Ferry Railroad Co. vs. Guntzer.
5—Phillips vs. Moneuse.
6—Albert vs. Coussen.
7—Keogh vs. Becker.
8—Hackett vs. Richards.
9—Francis vs McGovern.
10—Rau vs. Schneider.
11—Wolf vs. Sulzbacher.
12—Stern vs. De Brackeleer.
13—Roane vs. Drake.
14—Reckaly vs. N. Y. H. Dispensary.
15—Bensel vs. Kissam.

Nos.
16—Wright vs. Fowler.
17—Nelson vs. Forman.
18—Matthews vs. N. S. Express Co.
19—Hand vs. Keller.
20—Crowell vs. Crispin.
21—Bonitz vs. Koch.
22—Lints vs. Robus.
23—Krauss vs. McIntyre.
24—Hutchins vs. Poole.
25—Dreyer vs. Kempner.
26—Levison vs. Samuel.
27—The Excelsior Life Ins. Co. vs. Boelen.
28—Fox vs. McKnight.
29—Kabisch vs. Watts.
30—Buddensick vs. Berg.
31—Darrow vs. Scallon.
32—Higgins vs. Walsh.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—SEPT. 28.

By Judge Brady.

Tracey *vs.* Hotchkiss; case settled.

Matthew *vs.* Hubbard. See opinion.

By Judge Cardozo.

Fowler *vs.* Wood; motion granted and reference ordered.

Security Insurance Company *vs.* Jameson; motion granted, $10 costs to abide the event.

Koehler *vs.* Bayard; motion denied, costs to abide the event.

West-Side Bank *vs.* Pugsley; motion granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 28.

Before Chief-Judge Daly.

THE STILWELL ACT—RIGHTS OF MARRIED WOMEN.

Martha Robinson vs. Bella Rivers.—This case, already fully reported in the TIMES, came up again today on a motion to make the commitment by virtue of the order of arrest obtained by the plaintiff, final. As will be remembered, the defendant, Bella Rivers is claimed to be the wife of Frank Rivers, of circus and theatrical fame. The defendant was taken into custody by virtue of an order of arrest issued in a civil action, in which the plaintiff claimed that a bill of goods had been sold to Bella Rivers, in consequence of her false and fraudulent representations. It was claimed on the part of Mr. Fine that defendant could be arrested and held under one of the provisions of the Stilwell act. Mr. C. F. Wetmore, in opposition, insisted that a married woman could be arrested and held in a civil action, under that statute. The decision of the Court upon the legal points raised was reserved.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

ASSIGNMENT OF TERMS.

At a meeting of the Judges held Sept. 28, 1870, the following assignment of terms was ordered, viz.:

GENERAL TERM.

October—Chief-Judge Daly, Judge Loew, Judge Larremore.

November—Chief-Judge Daly, Judge Van Brunt, Judge J. F. Daly.

December—Chief-Judge Daly, Judge Robinson, Judge Larremore.

TRIAL TERMS.

October Term.—Part I.—Judge Van Brunt. Part II.—Judge J. F. Daly.

November Term.—Part I.—Judge Robinson. Part II.—Judge Loew.

December Term.—Part I.—Judge J. F. Daly. Part II.—Judge Van Brunt.

SPECIAL TERM—CHAMBERS.

October Term.—Judge Robinson.

November Term.—Judge Larremore.

December Term.—Judge Loew.

A day calendar of twenty-five cases will each day be made for the General Term. The first day of each General Term will be devoted to the submission of appeals from orders of Special Term and motions.

NATHANIEL JARVIS, JR., Clerk.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Sept. 28.

FIRST BOARD.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	114
500	U. S. 5-20 C., '62, small	112½
1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64, c.	111⅝
10,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '65, New	110⅝
1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, New	110½
1,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	106⅛
3,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	110⅝
10,000	do.	110⅝
21,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	106⅛
1,000	Tenn. S. 6s, x C.	62¼
6,000	do.	62
12,000	do.	60¾
10,000	Tenn. S. 6s, N.	60¼
4,000	do.	60
1,000	Mo. St. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Issue	90
5,000	La. St. 6s, N.	65¾
2,000	La. 6s	70
1,000	La. 6s, Lev. Bd.	76
4,000	N. Y. St. 7s, B. L. R.	108
5,000	S. C. St. 6s, N., Jan. & July	68
2,000	Erie 2d, '79	92½
1,000	do.	92
73,000	Un. Pacific 1st	82½
1,000	P., F. W. & C. 2d	96
2,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st	83
5,000	C., C. & I. C. 2d.	60
6,000	Morris & Essex Cons. Bds.	88
20	Ocean Bank	79

10	Hanover Bank	102
220	Mer. Exch. Bank	101
300	Western Un. Tel.	35⅛
100	do. b.c.	35⅛
15	Pacific Mail	42
200	do. b.c.	42⅛
100	Adams Express	66⅛
300	N. Y. C. & Hud. R.	92⅛
200	do. b.c.	92⅛
100	N. Y. C. & Hud. R. Ctfs.	87⅛
500	L. S. & M. So. b.c.	93
100	Cleve. & Pitts.	106⅛
700	do.	106
100	do.	106¾
200	Union Pacific	24
10	Panama	80
500	Chicago & N. W.	82
100	do. c	82⅛
100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	88⅛
600	do. c	88⅛
200	do. b30	88⅛
400	do.	88⅛
400	Chicago & Rock I.	116⅛
200	do.	116
700	do.	116⅛
600	do. b.c.	116⅛
100	Mil. & St. Paul	64
200	Mil. & St. Paul Pf.	81⅛
200	P., F. W. & C. Gd.	93
200	Morris & Essex	89⅛
100	H. & St. Jo. b.c.	111⅛
100	H. & S. Jo. Pf. s60	113⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$500	U.S. 6s, '81, C.	114½
20,000	do. b3	114⅛
57,000	do.	114⅛
2,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '64	111⅝
2,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '62	112⅝
10,000	do. b3	112
30,000	do.	112⅛
50,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	110⅝
5,000	U.S. 5s, 10-40 R.	106⅛
10,000	do.	106⅛
30,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	106⅛
8,000	Va. 6s, R., Old	52¼
5,000	La. St. 6s, New	65⅛
9,000	Q. & M. C. B.	88
1,000	C. & R. I. & Pac. 7s	97¾
2,000	Cen. Pac. G. B.	90⅛
100	Mariposa Pf.	11⅛
100	West. U. Tel. b.c.	35⅛
100	W.-F. Ex. Scrip	3

100	United States Ex.	38
40	Amer. Mer. U. Ex.	41⅛
400	N. Y. C. & Hud. R. b3	92⅛
40,000	N. Y. C. & Hud. R. Ctfs.	87⅛
300	L. S. & M. So. b3	93⅛
200	do. b.c.	93⅛
1,100	Cleve. & Pitts.	106
700	do.	106⅛
100	do.	106⅛
100	do. s60	106
100	Chicago & N. W.	82⅛
100	do.	82⅛
200	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	88⅛
100	do.	88⅛
400	Chicago & Rock I.	116⅛
100	Mil. & St. Paul	63⅛
200	P., F. W. & C. Gd.	93⅛
100	Morris & Essex	89⅛
100	do. b.c.	89⅛

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28—P. M.

The bids for the Treasury Gold at noon today were found to reach $3,555,000. After the delay necessary to communicate with Washington, it was announced that only a single $1,000,000 would be sold. This might have been considered a foregone conclusion early in the day, but on account of certain representations made to Mr. BOUTWELL from the Banking interest in this City, the hope was entertained on the Street that relief would be afforded from the extreme scarcity of Gold for delivery and for employment at the Custom-house. This reliance proved a broken reed, and the importers continued to pay a sixteenth of one ⅌ cent. for the use of Gold until to-morrow, and Gold itself went up in the Gold Room to 114 ⅌ cent. The advance is not at all surprising. If anything, the astonishment should be that the few parties controlling the Cash Gold are content with advancing the market so gradually. The following are the bids and accepted bids for Treasury Gold:

BIDS FOR TREASURY GOLD—SEPT. 28.

Lewis, Daniel & Co.
$10,000....113.42
10,000....113.30
10,000....113.24
10,000....113.18
10,000....113.09
Duff & Tienken.
10,000....113.39
10,000....113.40
10,000....113.41
10,000....113.42
10,000....113.42
J. Molter.
20,000....112.95
20,000....112.96
20,000....112.97
20,000....112.98
20,000....112.99
20,000....113
20,000....113.01
20,000....113.02
20,000....113.03
20,000....113.04
20,000....113.05
20,000....113.06
10,000....113.07
S. D. Davis.
5,000....113.27
5,000....113.21
5,000....113.03
Trevor & Colgate.
50,000....113.25
50,000....113.27
20,000....113.51
100,000....113.01
S. R. Jacobs.
10,000....113.45
10,000....113.44
10,000....113.43
10,000....113.42
10,000....113.41
H. R. Chandler.
20,000....113.45
20,000....113.43
20,000....113.41
20,000....113.38
20,000....113.36
G. C. Magoun.
100,000....113.30
H. F. Verhuven & Co.
25,000....113.37½
Kennedy.
25,000....113.36
25,000....113.21
25,000....113.26
25,000....113.20
W. T. Hatch & Son.
20,000....113.51
10,000....113.45
10,000....113.40
10,000....113.35
10,000....113.30
10,000....113.20
10,000....113.15
10,000....113.05
5,000....113
Bates & Brown.
10,000....113.25
10,000....113.13
10,000....113
10,000....112.87
10,000....112.75
Drexel, Winthrop & Co.
10,000....113.28
10,000....113.14
10,000....113.01
Kenyon, Cox & Co.
25,000....113.43
25,000....113.14

Gibson, Beadleston & Co.
$50,000....113
25,000....112.98
50,000....112.50
25,000....112.75
Reid, Leo & Content.
100,000....113.11
200,000....113.01
R. Baile.
10,000....113.25
10,000....113.27
10,000....113.30
10,000....113.32
10,000....113.33
10,000....113.35
10,000....113.41
10,000....113.47
10,000....113.48
10,000....113.49
10,000....113.50
10,000....113.51
10,000....113.52
10,000....113.53
10,000....113.54
Cushman & Hurlburt.
200,000....113.03
H. A. Heiser's Sons.
100,000....113.26 1-10
Schafer Bros.
25,000....113.30
25,000....113.25
50,000....113.05
50,000....113.25
H. L. Horton & Co.
100,000....113.56
Bates & Brown.
30,000....113.38
Baker & Kitchen.
10,000....113.39
10,000....113.33
20,000....113.31
10,000....113.29
50,000....113.21
Caldwell & Co.
50,000....113.35
50,000....113.20
50,000....113.25
Marx & Co.
50,000....113.33
50,000....113.38½
50,000....113.42½
50,000....113.43½
E. Sweet & Co.
25,000....113.26
20,000....113.50
10,000....113.34
10,000....113.39
10,000....113.40
Bates & Brown.
65,000....113.03½
Humbert Bros.
10,000....112.81
10,000....112.86
10,000....112.91
10,000....112.96
10,000....113.01
5,000....112.96
W. B. Bend.
200,000....113.16
J. B. Summerfield & Co.
10,000....113.30
10,000....113.10
10,000....113.01
White, Morris & Co.
25,000....113
25,000....113.25
25,000....113.35
$3,555,000

ACCEPTED BIDS FOR TREASURY GOLD.

S. R. Jacobs.
$10,000....113.45
10,000....113.44
10,000....113.43
10,000....113.42
10,000....113.41
Duff & Tienken.
10,000....113.39
10,000....113.40
10,000....113.41
10,000....113.42
10,000....113.43
Trevor & Colgate.
50,000....113.35
50,000....113.51
Kennedy, Hutchinson & Co.
25,000....113.36
H. R. Chandler.
20,000....113.45
20,000....113.43
20,000....113.41
20,000....113.38
20,000....113.36
H. F. Verhuven & Co.
25,000....113.37½
W. T. Hatch & Son.
20,000....113.51
10,000....113.45
10,000....113.40
10,000....113.35
Kenyon, Cox & Co.
25,000....113.43
Schafer Bros.
25,000....113.35
H. L. Horton & Co.
100,000....113.56

Caldwell & Co.
$50,000....113.35
Bates & Brown.
30,000....113.38
White, Morris & Co.
25,000....113.35
Lewis, Daniel & Co.
10,000....113.42
Ed. Sweet & Co.
20,000....113.50
10,000....113.34
10,000....113.39
20,000....113.40
Marx & Co.
10,000....113.33
50,000....113.38½
50,000....113.42½
50,000....113.43½
Baker & Kitchen.
10,000....113.39
2,500....113.33
Robt. Baile.
2,500....113.33
10,000....113.35
10,000....113.41
10,000....113.46
10,000....113.47
10,000....113.48
10,000....113.49
10,000....113.50
10,000....113.51
10,000....113.52
10,000....113.53
10,000....113.54
G. C. Magoun.
20,000....113.30
$1,000,000

On the Stock Exchange there is much dullness in nearly all departments. The Public Funds are barely steady; the 5-20s fail to sympathize with the rise in Gold, even on the issues usually bought for transmission to Europe. The reason is that the stiffness in Gold is qualified by the dullness in Exchange. Bills on London, it will be borne in mind, are bought and sold on the Gold basis exclusively. They are offered on terms ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. below the point affording a profit to the Banker on the shipment of Gold, but this is no temptation to the importers to buy while Gold is so scarce and its daily use so valuable on the Street as at present. The New-York and Western Railways are generally dull, and the prospect seems encouraging for the Brokers of a revival of a genuine and sustained speculation for some time to come. The courage to sell the market down is quite as much wanting as the spirit to put it up, and the immediate consequence is a very moderate movement even in the favorite Roads on what may be called strong prices. There was general complaint of a light business at the Boards and in the Long Room today. After the late Boards the following quotations were made, as compared with Tuesday night. The Stock Exchange has declared Friday next a close Holiday in respect to the funeral of Admiral FARRAGUT. The Board and Long Room will be closed from 5 P. M. to-morrow until 10 A. M. on Saturday.

The rise in Gold this Afternoon was not alone on its scarcity, but had some reference to the lower quotation for the English Funds, Consols being down ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent., according to private telegrams. The Customs demand for Gold for the day was $636,000, making for the three days of the week $1,958,000. The transfer-books for the registered 5-20 May and November Stocks of the United States close at Washington on Saturday next, Oct. 1.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, SEPT. 28.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 10-40s	106⅛	106⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	112⅝	112⅝
United States 5-20s of 1867	110⅝	110⅝
American Gold Coin	113⅝	114⅛
Bills on London 60 days	109⅛	109⅛
New Bonds of Tennessee	60⅛	60¼
N. Y. Central and Hudson	92⅛	92½
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	87⅛	87⅛
Reading Railroad	97	97⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	116⅛	116
North-west Common	82⅛	82⅛
North-western Preferred	88⅛	88⅛
Pacific Mail Company	42⅛	42⅛
St. Paul Preferred	81⅛	81⅛
St. Paul Common	63⅛	63⅛
Lake Shore	93	93
Ohio and Mississippi	32⅛	32⅛
New-Jersey Central	106⅛	106⅛
Toledo and Wabash	52	52

UNITED STATES TREASURY, }
NEW-YORK, Sept. 28. }

Gold receipts	$713,756 50
Gold payments	1,676,676 10
Gold balance	61,880,849 25
Currency receipts	1,779,395 90
Currency payments	812,131 57
Currency balance	8,506,365 84
Customs	636,000 00
Canceled gold notes sent to Washington	1,812,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent., reg., 1881	114	5-20 coup., n. i., 1865	110⅛
6 ⅌ cent. coup., 1881	114	5-20 reg., 1867	110⅛
5-20 reg., 1862	111⅛	5-20 coup., 1867	110⅛
5-20 coup., 1862	112⅛	5-20 reg., 1868	110⅛
5-20 reg., 1864	111⅛	5-20 coup., 1868	110⅛
5-20 coup., 1864	111⅛	10-40 reg.	106⅛
5-20 reg., 1865	111⅛	10-40 coup.	106⅛
5-20 coup., 1865	111⅛	6s currency	111⅛
5-20 reg., n. i., 1865	110⅛		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, ex. coup.	62¼	Kentucky 6s	99
Tenn. 6s, new bds.	60¼	Illinois Canal bds., '70	100
Virginia 6s, reg., old	52½	Illinois coup. 6s, '77	100
North Car. 6s, old	45	Illinois coup. 6s, '79	100
North Car. F. Act, '66	34	Illinois War Loan	100
South Car. 6s	80	Indiana 5 ⅌ ct.	100
Missouri 6s	90	Mich. 6 ⅌ ct., '73	100
Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Is.	90	Mich. 6 ⅌ ct., '83	100
Louisiana 6s	68	Mich. 7 ⅌ ct., '78	100
Louisiana 6s, new bds.	65	Mich. 7 ⅌ ct., War L.	100
Louisiana 8s, Lev. bds.	76	N. Y. Reg. Bty. L'n.	107¼
Louisiana 8s, Lev. bds.	84	N. Y. Coup. Bty. L'n.	107¼
Louisiana 7s, Peniten.	75	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72	107
California 7s	112	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73	107
Connecticut 6s	100	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	107
Rhode Island 6s	100	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	107
Alabama 8s	100	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	107
Alabama 5s	70	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	107
Ark. 7s, L.R. & F.S.Is.	72	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74	101¼
Arkansas 6s	61½	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75	100
Ohio 6 ⅌ ct., '81	101	Ohio 6 ⅌ ct., '86	103

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	88	Gt. Western 1st, '88	104
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	87	Gt. Western 1st, '88	87
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100	Gt. Western 2d, '88	82
N.Y.Cen.7s,Conv.,'76	109	Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90	82
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76	100	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st	75
Erie 7s, 2d Ind., '79	92	Galena & Chic. Ex.	100
Erie 7s, 3d Ind., '83	85	Galena & Chic. 2d	98
Erie 7s, 4th Ind., '80	84	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	97½
Erie 7s, 5th Ind., '88	70	Morris & Essex 2d	94
Buff.,N.Y.& E. 1st, '77	90	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	98
H.R.7s,2d M.,S.F.,'85	104	N. J. Cen. New Bs.	100
Hud. R. 7s, 3d M., '75	103	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st	103
Alb. & Sus. 1st Bs.	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d.	96
Alb. & Sus. 3d Bs.	92½	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d.	91½
Chi.,Bur.&Q.8⅌ct.1st	110⅛	Cleve. & Pitts. 2d.	95
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ ct. 2d.	95	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d.	95
M.So.&N.I.S.F.7 ⅌ ct.	98	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th.	77
Cen. Pacific Bs.	90	Chic. & Alton S. F.	102
Union Pacific L. G. 7s	73½	Chic. & Alton 1st.	102
Union Pacific Inc. 10s	73	Chic. & Alton Inc.	94
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ ct. '70	110	Ohio & Miss. Con.	87½
Alton & T. H. 1st.	97	Dub. & Sioux City 1st	93
Alton & T. H. 2d Pf.	82½	St. L. & I. Moun. Bs.	85½
Chic. & N. W. 1st.	93	Mil. & St. P. 7 3-10	92
Con. 7 ⅌ ct. Conv.	91	Mil. & St. P. 1st.	94½
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	107	Mil.&St.P., I. & M. D.	87½
Han. & St. Jo. Conv.	95	Mil. & St. P. 2d.	87
Lack. & Western Bs.	95	Chic. & Mil. 1st.	90
Del., Lack. & W. 1st.	101½	Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st.	82½
Del., Lack. & W. 2d.	98	Tol., Peo.&War.,W.D.	79
Tol. & Wab. 1st, Ex.	90	Tol., Peo. & War. 2d.	69½
Tol. & Wab. Equip. Bs.	77½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	97
Tol.,W.&W.C.C.,S.F.	81½	Bos., H. & E. Guar.	28

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	138	Importers' & Traders'	154
Manhattan	147	Park	162
Merchants'	117	Manuf. & Merchants'	100
Mechanics'	135	Central National	105
Union	145	Fourth National	105
America	150	Ninth National	110
City	151	Oriental	155
Tradesmen's	160	Del. & Hudson Canal	121½
Fulton	150	Pennsylvania Coal	221
Mechanics' & Traders'	115	Maryland Coal Co.	28
National	100¼	American Coal	38
Merchants' Exch'e	110½	Canton Co., Baltimore	61⅛
Seventh Ward	110⅛	West. Union Tel.	35⅛
Commerce	122	Quicksilver Mining	5
Ocean	75	Mariposa Mining	5⅛
Mercantile	125	Mariposa Preferred	11⅛
American Exchange	114⅛	Boston Water Power	14⅛
Chatham	170	Adams Express	66
Irving	120	Wells-Fargo Express	38
Citizens'	130	Wells-FargoEx. scrip	2⅛
People's	145	American Express	41
East River	110	U. S. Express	38
Market	122	M. U. Express	14
Nassau	109	Pacific Mail	42⅛
Continental	94		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—SEPT. 28.

Telegraphed to Messrs. B. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	101⅜	101¾
City 6s, new	101½	101¾
Camden and Amboy	114½	115
Pennsylvania Central	59⅞	60
Reading	97	97½
Lehigh Valley	59¾	59⅞
Catawissa Preferred	37½	38
Philadelphia and Erie	26½	26¾
Northern Central	42¼	42½
Lehigh Navigation	33⅜	33½
Lehigh Gold Loan	89	89¼

The coupons of the 7 ⅌ cent. Land Grant bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, due Oct. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 46 Sears' Building, Boston, or at the banking-house of Messrs. MORTON, BLISS & Co., No. 30 Broad-street, New-York.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR sale at ninety (90) a limited amount of Pacific Railroad of Missouri First Mortgage Six (6) per Cent. Gold Bonds.

The earnings of the Road for 1869 were..$3,212,000

And for 1870 will equal....3,600,000

The road extends from St. Louis to Kansas City, 283 miles, and the first and only mortgage is for $7,000,000.

The road is now in its twenty-first year of operation, and earning over three (3) times the interest on its mortgage debt.

We recommend these bonds as one of the safest and best investments ever offered. Governments and other securities exchanged at market rates. For further particulars apply to

CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
No. 51 Wall-st.

☞ GEORGE OPDYKE & CO. are agents for the sale of the following desirable securities, which they offer at low prices:

N. Y. and O. Midland First Mortgage Bonds, seven per cent. gold.

St. Louis and S. E. Railway First Mortgage Bonds, seven per cent. gold.

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Some excellent Western ten per cent. securities.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND CONVERTIBLE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.—The small remaining balance of the loan for sale, at 90 and accrued interest. These bonds return about double the rate of interest which United States 5-20s pay, while the security is as safe and fully equal to that of any railroad bond issued.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 28, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	41	Lead, pigs	2,813
Bees-wax, pkgs.	[illegible]	Leather, sides	[illegible]
Broom-corn, bales	25	Spirits Turp., bbls.	165
Cotton, bales	5,885	Rosin, bbls.	1,440
Copper, bbls.	240	Crude Turp., bbls.	312
Copper, cakes	[illegible]	Beef, pkgs.	[illegible]
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	73	Cut-meats, pkgs.	55
Eggs, bbls.	[illegible]	Lard, pkgs.	15
Flour, bbls.	17,696	Lard, kegs	100
Wheat, bushels	[illegible]	Stearine, pkgs.	[illegible]
Corn, bushels	40,271	Butter, pkgs.	2,417
Oats, bushels	[illegible]	Cheese, boxes	4,128
Malt, bushels	1,120	Tallow, pkgs.	62
Barley, bushels	41,212	Fire-bricks, bags	59
Grass-seed, bushels	14	Starch, boxes	625
Beans, bushels	[illegible]	Tea, half-chests	[illegible]
Corn-meal, bbls.	300	Tobacco, hhds.	148
Corn-meal, bags	200	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	1,779
Hops, bales	[illegible]	Whisky, bbls.	315
Hides, No.	4,116	Wool, bales	254
Hides, bales	365		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Idaho*, for Liverpool—3,287 bales Cotton, 15,100 bushels Wheat, 200,000 lbs. Oil-cake.

By the steamer *China*, for Liverpool—466 bales Cotton, 7,958 bushels Wheat, 40 cases Copper.

By the ship *Scotia*, for Liverpool (cleared Saturday, additional)—7,027 bushels Wheat, 12,011 bags Oil-cake, 4,050 bbls. Flour.

By the bark *Eros*, for Leghorn—2,118 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *Vencendor*, for Barcelona—4,500 Staves, 7,450 bushels Wheat.

ASHES—Pots continue in fair request at $6 50@$7. Pearls have been very dull at [illegible] ⅌ 100 lbs. Stock 364 bbls.

COFFEE—A moderate business has been reported in Rio and Santos, at unchanged prices. Sales here, 500 bags Rio, by the *Holley*, and 3,280 bags Santos, by the *Cuba*; and at Baltimore, 4,870 bags Rio, by the *Hecuba*, on speculation, on private terms. The stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here this evening is 12,380 bags; and at Baltimore, in first and speculative hands, 18,263 bags. Maracaibo has been in moderate request, with sales of some small invoices reported, at steady rates. Other kinds have been quiet. We quote Java at 18c.@22c.; Maracaibo at 15c.@18c.; Laguayra, 16¼c.@18c.; Rio, 9¼c.@13c., in bond; native Ceylon, 17½c.@19c.; Jamaica, 14c.@18c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 15¼c.@18c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 15¼c.@18c.; Ceara, 16c.@17c.; San Domingo, in bond, 8¼c.@9c., gold, ⅌ lb.

COAL—At the auction sale of Scranton Coal today 30,000 tons were disposed of, Mr. JOHN H. DRAPER acting as auctioneer. The competition was not remarkably brisk, and prices ruled lower. Included in the sales were 13,000 tons Lump at $4; 12,000 tons Steamboat at $4 05@$4 20; 17,000 tons Grate at $4 [illegible]@$4 47½; 10,000 tons Egg at $4 80@$4 90; 26,000 tons Stove at $5 35@$5 40; 12,000 tons Chestnut at $4 07½@$4 12½, ⅌ ton, of 2,240 lbs., delivered at Elizabethport, N. J.

COTTON—The market shows a further yielding in prices for both prompt and forward delivery, under very liberal arrivals at the ports, free offerings, and less favorable advices from Liverpool. The demand for early delivery has been moderate, and 2,689 bales have been placed since our last, (of which 415 bales were to arrive,) including 1,454 bales to shippers, 1,139 bales to spinners, and 85 bales to speculators. For forward delivery, the dealings have been extensive, having reached 7,300 bales, basis Low Middling, at easier rates, including 1,150 bales for September, at 15⅝c.@15¾c.; 3,650 bales for October at 15⅛c.@16c.; 500 bales for 1,500 bales for November at 15⅛c.@15¾c.; 500 bales for January at December at 15⅛c.@15¾c., and 600 bales free on board, at Savannah, 15⅛c.@15¼c., on private terms, closing about steady at the inside prices for each month.

Closing Prices of Cotton to Today.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	13	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
Good Ordinary	15⅛	15⅛	16	16⅛
Low Middling	16⅛	16⅛	17	17⅛
Middling	16⅞	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
Good Middling	17⅛	17⅛	17⅞	18⅛

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	16,763
Receipts last week	13,581
Receipts the preceding week	9,894
Receipts since Sept. 1	49,153
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1870	787,417
Receipts the preceding year	548,429
Receipts ending Jan. 1, 1870	682,180
Exports since our last	3,722
Exports since Sept. 1	19,872
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1870	439,042
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	1,556,857
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	323,597
Estimated stock here	11,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—Superfine and shipping extra brands of State and Western Flour have been in reduced stock and fair request at a shade better prices. In most other grades a very light trade has been reported at rather easier figures. The purchases of Superfine have been mainly at $4 90@$5; and shipping extras (amounting to 5,500 bbls., at from $5 25@$5 40 from store, dock and delivered, chiefly very good State, at $5 35@$5 40, delivered, ⅌ bbl. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 13,850 bbls., all told, including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at from $4 75@$5 10, chiefly at $4 90@$5; inferior to very good Extra State at $5 15@$5 40; very good to choice do., $5 40@$5 50; poor to good shipping extra Western at $5 25@$5 35; poor to good shipping brands, round-hoop Extra Ohio, at $5 20@$5 55, ⅌ bbl. We now quote:

No. 2 Flour, ⅌ bbl.	$4 00@$4 65
Sour Flour	4 35@ 5 10
Superfine State and Western	4 75@ 5 10
Extra State	5 15@ 5 40
Extra City, shipping brands	5 15@ 6 15
Extra Genesee	6 15@ 8 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	5 20@ 5 55
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 55@ 8 50
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 25@ 5 35
Extra Western, trade and family brands	5 40@ 8 50
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	5 50@ 9 25

Southern Flour has been in fair demand, but at less buoyant rates. Sales reported since our last of 1,400 bbls., in lots, at about $4 70@$6 15 for very poor to good ordinary, and $6 15@$9 25 for good ordinary to choice Extra, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour continues in moderate request at $3 85@$5 75 for very inferior to choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales 370 bbls. Corn-meal has been quiet since our last at $4 50@$5 15 for Yellow and White Western, $4 60@$4 75 for Jersey; $5 25 for Brandywine, and $5@$5 15 for Southern, ⅌ bbl.; sales 180 bbls. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good extras	$4 70@$6 10
Southern Flour, good to very choice extras	6 10@ 9 25
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	3 85@ 4 70
Corn-meal, inferior to very choice	4 50@ 5 20
Corn-meal, puncheon	25 00@25 25

GRAIN—Prime New Spring and Amber Winter Wheat has not been offered freely, and has been in fair demand, mostly for export, at comparatively steady prices. Old Wheat has been in less favor, and salable only at a reduction of 1c.@2c. ⅌ bushel, chiefly in the instance of the poorer grades. The dealings in Red and Amber Western (Winter) were fair in amount, and ranged from $1 25 for poor to $1 34 for prime, with most of the transactions in old crop, more or less injured by weevil, at from $1 28@$1 31 ⅌ bushel. New No. 1 Spring has been purchased to a moderate extent at $1 27@$1 28; and some odd lots of old do. have been reported sold at from $1 20, in store, to $1 22, delivered, ⅌ bushel. New No. 2 Spring has been scarce and somewhat nominal in price. There has been a lighter movement in the poorer grades of Spring Wheat, including fair ordinary to prime steamer No. 2 at $1 09@$1 14, mostly at $1 10@$1 11; No. 3 at $1 05@$1 06; White Wheat and rejected at $1@$1 02½, ⅌ bushel. White Wheat has been quiet and somewhat unsettled. Sales reported since our last of 151,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 25@$1 55; Red and Amber Western at $1 25@$1 37, chiefly at $1 28@$1 34 for boat-loads of Amber, the latter rate for prime; No. 1 Spring, chiefly prime new, at $1 27@$1 28, and do. old at $1 20@$1 22; No. 2 Spring at $1 08@$1 14 for soft and warm to good steamer grades Milwaukee, and $1 08@$1 12 for soft to good Chicago and Racine; No. 3 Spring at $1 05@$1 06; Rejected and Mixed Spring at $1@$1 02½; Red and Amber State at $1 30@$1 36; New Red and Amber Southern at $1 45@$1 50; White Southern at $1 [illegible] ⅌ bushel. Corn has been offered quite liberally at materially reduced prices, leading to a more active business, chiefly in boat-loads of sound New Mixed Western, at 84c.@85c. afloat, closing with buyers at 85c., 86c.@88c. for car-lots, and in Yellow Western at 90c., ⅌ bushel. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 104,000 bushels at 83c.@88c., for poor to very choice Mixed Western, closing at about 85c. for good boat-loads, afloat; 90c.@92½c. for Yellow Western and State; 85c.@90c. for White do., and 90c.@93c. for Unsound, ⅌ bushel. Rye continues quiet and somewhat irregular in price within a range of 85c.@95c. for poor ordinary to very choice new Western, ⅌ bushel. Barley has been plenty, dull and heavy, with sales reported of only small lots new Canada at $1 10@$1 20, and two-rowed State at $1 05, ⅌ bushel. Barley-malt has been more active, but at easier prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 23,000 bushels, including Canada at $1 25, and two-rowed State at $1 12, ⅌ bushel. Oats have been fairly active, but rather cheaper on liberal offerings. The business has been mainly in New Mixed Western at 52c.; Old do., at 49c., afloat; and White Ohio at 52¼c.@54¼c. ⅌ bushel. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 107,000 bushels at 49c.@56c., as the extremes, for very inferior to very choice New Mixed and White Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Ohio, and 49c. for Old Mixed Western, ⅌ bushel. The export clearances, since our last, have been 2,020 bbls. Flour, and 30,085 bushels Wheat for Liverpool; and 7,450 bushels Wheat for Barcelona.

HAY—Bale Hay continued in good demand at 95c. for shipping, and $1@$1 40 for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw has been selling in lots at 80c.@$1 05, as extremes, for Short and Long, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Further sales of 1,700 bales Manila have been made at 12c., gold, ⅌ lb.

HOPS—Continue in limited request at 15c.@22c. for New Crop, 10c.@20c. for Yearlings, and 1c.@8c. for old growth, ⅌ lb. Receipts, 193 bales.

LUMBER—Eastern Spruce has been in more general request and quoted steadier as to price, with quite moderate supplies available. Southern Pine is arriving and selling slowly at about late rates. Boards are salable and firm. Shingles sell moderately at unchanged figures. In Albany, according to the *Argus*, there has been a more active trade in the district. The decreasing stocks and the temporary light receipts by canal, give more strength to the market and buyers have been more free purchasers throughout the month than at any previous period of the season. There have been active shipments made of previous purchases. Stocks continue to be well assorted. Coarse Lumber is in light supply and firm in price, with a limited trade for lack of stock. The receipts of lumber at Chicago for the week ending Sept. 17, were 23,462,000 feet, against 23,400,000 feet for the corresponding week in 1869. The shipments for the week were 13,800,000 feet against 15,740,000 feet for the corresponding week in 1869. The aggregate receipts since Jan. 1 are 694,086,000 feet against 735,475,000 feet in 1869. The aggregate shipments since Jan. 1 are 411,452,000 feet against 425,310,000 feet in 1869. The following figures give the reported receipts at Buffalo and Oswego for the week ending Sept. 26, 1870 and 1869:

	1870. Feet.	1869. Feet.
Buffalo	9,429,700	7,901,200
Oswego	10,915,500	12,082,000
Total	20,385,200	19,983,200

The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain Canals for the third week of September, were:

	Bds. and Sc'tl'g, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1870	13,056,000	607		1,457,000
1869	18,474,200	1,522		1,068,000

Of the Boards and Scantling received in 1870, 13,916,400 feet were by the Erie and 4,138,800 feet by the Champlain Canals. The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain Canals from the opening of navigation to Sept. 22, were:

	Bds. and Sc'tl'g, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1870	304,252,300	13,760		12,022,700
1869	304,323,500	33,986	10,000	3,425,300

Vessels are in fair supply, with active shipments of lumber at quoted rates. We quote:

	⅌ M.
To New-York	$1 50
To Bridgeport and New-Haven	[illegible]
To Norwich and Middletown	[illegible]
To Hartford and Providence	[illegible]
To Boston, soft wood	[illegible]
To Boston, hard wood	[illegible]
Staves ⅌ ton to Boston	[illegible]

MOLASSES—Sells slowly at irregular prices. [illegible] hhds. Porto Rico were disposed of at 60c. ⅌ gallon. New Crop Porto Rico nominally at from 37c.@65c. New Crop Cuba at 20c.@24c.; New-Orleans, 80c.@85c. ⅌ gallon. And in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	20c.@23c.	20c.@28c.
Cuba, Clayed	—@—	27c.@35c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	—@—	—@—
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	—@—	35c.@42c.
Porto Rico	—@—	37c.@60c.
English Islands	—@—	30c.@60c.
New-Orleans		[illegible]

PETROLEUM—There have been no important dealings reported in Crude since our last. The dealings in Refined has been limited, as buyers have been unwilling to pay asking prices. The nominal quotations in the local market have been 13¼c.@13c., in bulk, and 16¾c.@17c. in shipping order; but these rates have been above the views of purchasers. At Philadelphia shipping Crude has been quoted nominally at 10¼c. ⅌ gallon. There were 873 bbls. received there. In Creek the current quotations for Crude, in bulk, were $3 35 on the Upper and $3 40 on the Lower Roads, ⅌ bbl., with a very moderate inquiry reported. Refined has been in limited demand here, mainly on the reduced basis of 25½c.@26¼c., closing at 25¾c. for Standard White; for September delivery, 25¾c.@26¼c. for job lots, do., and 26¾c. for do., first half of October. Sales have been reported of only 2,000 bbls. September delivery, at 25¾c.@26¼c., the latter an extreme, mostly at 25¾c.@26c.; 1,500 bbls. early October, on private terms. At Philadelphia, the reported dealings since our last have been rather extensive, but at less buoyant prices, the sales having embraced 4,500 bbls. Standard White for September, at 26c.@26¼c., chiefly at 26c.; 2,000 bbls. do., October, on private terms, the ruling figures having been 25¾c., [illegible] bbls. do., November, at 24¾c., and late yesterday, 20,000 bbls. do., last half of November and first half of December, at 25c. ⅌ gallon. The receipts there today were 4,300 bbls. The export clearances hence have been 2,118 bbls. for Leghorn. And from Philadelphia, 31,272½ gallons for Bilboa, and 39,631½ gallons for Gibraltar and orders. Refined Oil, in cases, continues in moderate demand since our last, within a range of 30c.@31¼c., as extremes, ⅌ gallon. Naphtha has been quiet since our last, at 10¼c., in shipping order, 16c.@16¼c., in cases, and 5¼c.@5¾c., in bulk, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Western Mess Pork has been in more demand, opening about steadily, but closing decidedly stronger and buoyant, the main dealings having been within a range of from $24 12½@$24 50, closing at $24 37½@$24 50 for round and job lots, ⅌ bbl. In other descriptions there has not been much movement, and prices have been somewhat irregular. Sales have been reported for early delivery since our last, of 1,150 bbls. at $24 12½@$24 50 for Western Mess; $21 50@$23 50 for Prime and Extra Prime; $29 50@$29 75 for City Mess; $24 for Prime Mess; $29 75 for Clear, ⅌ bbl. For forward delivery, Western Mess has been in light demand and unsettled in price. Dressed Hogs have been quiet and heavy at from 10¼c.@11¼c. ⅌ lb., as the extremes. Cut-meats continue in light demand and weak in price. Sales have been reported of equal to 75 pkgs., in lots, at 15¼c.@16¼c. for City Pickled Shoulders; 17c.@18c. for Smoked do.; 18¼c.@20¼c. for Pickled Hams; 20c.@22¼c. for Smoked Hams, ⅌ lb. City-cured Bacon has been quiet since our last on the basis of 15¼c.@16c. for Long Clear ⅌ lb. Lard has been quoted a shade cheaper, and quiet for prompt delivery. Sales have been reported since our last of 330 tcs. and bbls. at 14¼c.@16¼c. for poor No. 1 to very choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 15¼c., for prime Western Steam, and 14¼c.@14¾c. for City, the latter an extreme, ⅌ lb. For forward delivery, there has been a more active business reported, embracing sales of 2,000 tcs. Western prime Steam at 14c. for December and 13¾c. for January, sellers' options, ⅌ lb. Beef has been very quiet, yet quoted steady. Sales have been reported of 80 bbls., in lots, at $12@$16 for Plain Mess, $16@$19 50 for Extra Mess ⅌ bbl. Tierce Beef has been very quiet at $24 50@$29 for Prime Mess; $30@$32 50 for India Mess ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams continue inactive, at $24@$35, in job lots for ice-cured, ⅌ bbl. Butter has been in moderate demand, at about steady prices. We quote State and Pennsylvania, inferior to fancy, at 25c.@50c., and Western, inferior to fancy, at 15c.@30c.; the day's receipts were 2,417 pkgs. Cheese continues in demand and steady. We quote at from 5c.@14¼c., as the extremes, for very common to fancy factory; the day's receipts have been 5,128 boxes.

SUGARS—Raw have been more active at full prices; sales, 1,214 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico at from 9¼c.@11¼c.—chiefly 9¼c.@9¾c. for refining grades; 212 boxes Havana, part at 9¾c.; 50,663 bags Manila, sold in Boston, on local account, out of the stock held here, at equal to 8¼c.; and 13,000 bags do., recently to the trade, on private terms. From first hands, 6,300 bags Manila are going forward to Europe. The stock of Raw Sugars in first hands, this morning, was estimated at 66,779 hhds., 109,939 boxes, and 322,392 bags. We quote: Fair to good refining grades Cuba at 9¼c.@9¾c.; fair to good Grocery grades, 9¾c.@10¼c.; good to choice Grocery grades, 10¼c.@10¾c.; Porto Rico Grocery grades range from 9¾c.@11¼c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 10¼c.@10¾c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars continue in demand at 11¼c.@13¼c. ⅌ lb., as extremes.

TALLOW, &c.—The offering of Tallow, though not very heavy, have been in excess of the wants of buyers, and the tendency of prices has been downward. Sales, 78,000 lbs. Tallow, at 9c.@9¼c. for ordinary to very choice, chiefly at 9¼c. for prime; 25,000 lbs. Stearine at 13¼c.@19¼c.; and 21,000 lbs. Grease at 8¼c.@8¾c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in less demand and weak in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 400 bbls., in lots, at 88c.@89c. for wood and iron-bound pkgs. ⅌ gallon. Receipts, 318 bbls.

FREIGHTS—There has been less activity in the general market today. Breadstuff rates for British ports have been again quoted lower and weak. There has been a limited call for Petroleum vessels at rather less satisfactory figures. For Liverpool there were taken 23,000 bushels Wheat, by steam, at 6d.@6¼d. ⅌ bushel, (yesterday's range, should have read 6¼d.@7¼d. ⅌ bushel;) 200 bbls. Pork at 3s. 6d., ⅌ bbl.; 1,500 boxes Cheese at 35s. ⅌ ton. For London, 3,500 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 2s. 3d. ⅌ bbl., and an Austrian bark, with 3,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum, on private terms. For Glasgow, by steamer, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 7¼d. ⅌ bbl., and 7,800 bushels Wheat at 7¼d. ⅌ bushel. For a Mediterranean port, a British brig was rumored closed, with equal to 1,500 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. 9d. ⅌ bbl.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 28, 1870.

The general aspect of trade has changed somewhat at Weehawken Yards during the last few weeks. The arrivals of Live Stock on Sundays at those yards are so heavy that all are never sold out on Monday forenoons, hence there is a sort of dropping trade carried on on Tuesdays and Wednesdays. Horned Cattle at Weehawken Yards sold slowly at from 7½c.@16c. ⅌ lb., ranged in weight from 5@8 cwt., and comprised Steers of all grades from common to good. Sheep were got off hand by running in Lambs of good quality and selling all round as they stood. Hogs continue dull at last quotations, and the chief trade in them is effected on private terms.

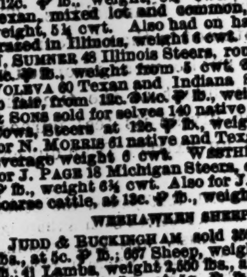
SALES TODAY.

BIGEL & MEYER sold 90 Illinois Steers, common cattle, at 14¼c. ⅌ lb., weight, 7¼ cwt.; 185 Steers, Illinois, Missouri and Texan, mixed lot and common, from 10c.@12c. ⅌ lb., weight, 5¼ cwt. Also had on hand 52 Texan, mixed lot and common, from 10c.@12c. ⅌ lb., weight, 5¼ cwt. Also had on hand 52 Texan Steers, grazed in Illinois, weight 6 cwt. J. CHURCH sold for N. SUMNER 48 Illinois Steers, rough cattle, from 12c.@14c. ⅌ lb., weight from 5 cwt.@8 cwt. Also for J. VOLEVA 60 Texan and Indiana Steers, from common to fair, from 12c.@14c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¼ cwt. TOFFEY & SONS sold for selves 140 native Cattle, mixed lot dry Cows, Steers at 12c. ⅌ lb., weight 6 cwt. scant. Also for N. MORRIS 61 native and Texan Steers at 11c. ⅌ lb., average weight 6 cwt. WERTHEIMER & HUGHES sold for J. PAGE 18 Michigan Steers, ordinary cattle, at 13c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. Also for J. CROSS 19 Ohio Steers, coarse cattle, at 13c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.

WEEHAWKEN SHEEP MARKET.

JUDD & BUCKINGHAM sold 359 Sheep, weight 31,670 lbs., at 5c. ⅌ lb.; 557 Sheep, weight 48,930 lbs., at 4¼c. ⅌ lb.; 41 Lambs, weight 2,550 lbs., at 6¼c. ⅌ lb.; 168 Sheep, weight, 15,460 lbs., at 5c. ⅌ lb.; 222 Lambs, weight 14,040 lbs., at 7¼c. ⅌ lb.; 356 Lambs, weight 17,830 lbs., at 6¼c. ⅌ lb.; 198 Sheep, weight 14,280 lbs., at 4¼c. ⅌ lb.; 60 State Lambs, weight 3,100 lbs., at 6¼c. ⅌ lb.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.



$10 $15. $20. $25,

THE COLLINS WATCH FACTORY. Our superior Oroide Watches having recently been imitated, and worthless watches sold in New-York, Boston, Chicago and other cities, represented as our manufacture, we hereby caution the public against them, and give notice that we are in no way responsible for these bogus concerns, and only those purchasing directly from us can secure a genuine watch of our manufacture. We have recently greatly improved our oroide in appearance and durability; and, to protect the public from imposition hereafter, have named it the "COLLINS METAL," and we give notice that any one making use of this name will be prosecuted to the extent of the law.

This metal has all the brilliancy and durability of gold, cannot be distinguished from it by the best judges, retains its color till worn out, and is equal to gold, excepting in intrinsic value. Prices—Horizontal Watches, $10; full-jeweled Patent Levers, $15, equal in appearance and for time to gold ones costing $150; those of extra fine finish, $20, equaling a $200 gold watch. Also, an extra-heavy, superbly-finished and splendid watch at $25; this equals in appearance a $250 gold one. All our watches are in hunting-cases, gents' and ladies' sizes. Chains, $2 to $8. Also, jewelry of every kind, equal to gold, at one-tenth the price.

["The goods of C. E. Collins & Co. have invariably given satisfaction."—New-York TIMES.]

["One of the $20 watches is worn in our office, and we have no hesitation in recommending them."—Pomeroy's *Democrat*.]

To Clubs.—Where six watches are ordered at one time we send a seventh watch free. Goods sent by express to all parts of the United States, to be paid for on delivery.

C. E. COLLINS & CO., No. 335 Broadway,
Corner of Worth-st., upstairs, New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A LARGE DRY GOODS HOUSE IN this City wishes to engage a thoroughly competent buyer of dress-goods and silks, who has had large experience in this market, and is familiar with the importers. As the business is both wholesale and retail, a gentleman educated to the requirements of a first-class City retail trade is needed. Address DRESS-GOODS, Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED WITH CAPITAL to engage in manufacturing sand paper; satisfactory representations as to profits. Address PRACTICAL MANUFACTURER, Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of the old established jewelry-store, No. [illegible] Bowery, one of the best locations in the City. For further particulars apply at the store.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 26th day of September, A. D. 1870, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY H. RANDALL, of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 18th day of October, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A NEW THREE-SEATED Westchester carriage and silver-plated double harness. At No. 56 Broadway, Room No. 25, second story.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Sept. 29, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 668 Lexington-av., between 55th and 56th sts.,

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting in part of walnut parlor suites in striped reps, rosewood mirror-back etagere, rosewood centre-tables, oak extension-table, oak marble-top buffet, oak dining-chair, oak, walnut and enameled chamber suites, hair mattresses, china and glassware, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, kitchen and laundry furniture, &c.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, }
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, SIXTH DISTRICT, N. Y., }
NEW-YORK, Sept. 23, 1870. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN PURSUANT to the provisions of an act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and of the acts amendatory thereto, that for non-payment of an Internal Revenue tax, due the United States from the Erie Railway Company, I have distrained upon, and shall sell at public auction, on the 8th day of October, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, on the premises, on the north-west corner of 8th-av. and 23d-st., in the City of New-York, the type, printing presses, imposing stones, ruling and cutting machines, and such other material as is contained in the printing-office of the Erie Railway Company.

WM. B. WHITE, Collector.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF AN execution, to me directed and delivered, I will expose for sale, at public auction, on THURSDAY, Sept. 29, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Bogart's auction-rooms, corner Frankfort and William sts., all the right, title and interest of Michael Corbett, which he had on the 27th day of August, 1870, and at any time thereafter with J. W. Britton and the firm of Brewster & Co., of, in and to a certain patent right and contract for the manufacturing of "Permanent Wood Filling" and to the business and property belonging to the Permanent Wood Filling Association in the City of New-York.

JOHN H. HILLIER, Marshal.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Sept. 29, at 11 o'clock, within their store:

100 boxes fresh Menton Lemons.
66 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
10 barrels Currants.
1,000 packages Malaga Raisins.
200 frails Malaga Figs.
225 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Department of Public Parks, for and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to opening and widening certain streets as laid out by the Commissioners of Central Park, in the City of New-York. The Department of Public Parks, in the name and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, pursuant to the act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act relative to the powers and duties of the Commissioners of the Central Park," passed April 4, 1866, and of the act entitled "An act to alter the map or plan of certain portions of the City of New-York, and for the laying out and improvement of the same," passed April 24, 1867, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held before Hon. Albert Cardozo, Justice, in the New Court-house at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Monday, the 10th day of October, 1870, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, from Ninth-avenue to Tenth-avenue, and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, from the Boulevard to New Road, and the widening of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, from a point distant one hundred and eighty-three feet and one and three-fourths inches easterly from the easterly line or side of Tenth-avenue, westerly to New Road, as laid out by the Commissioners of the Central Park in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, Sept. 10, 1870.

RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Department of Public Parks, for and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Eighty-eighth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the New Road or Drive, and from Twelfth-avenue to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York.—The Department of Public Parks, in the name and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, pursuant to the act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act relative to the powers and duties of the Commissioners of the Central Park," passed April 4, 1866, and of the act entitled "An act to alter the map or plan of certain portions of the City of New-York, and for the laying out and improvement of the same," passed April 24, 1867, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held before the Honorable George G. Barnard, Justice, in the new Court-house at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the seventh day of October, 1870, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Eighty-eighth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the New Road or Drive, and from Twelfth-avenue to the Hudson River, as laid out by the Commissioners of the Central Park in the City of New-York.

RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

Dated NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1870.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, }
NEW-YORK, Sept. 27, 1870. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the license of Francis Morgan as a Sandy Hook pilot was this day revoked for gross drunkenness, and all persons are cautioned against employing him to pilot under penalty of the law. By order of the Board.

GEORGE W. BLUNT, Secretary.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES A. MCCONKEY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of James A. McConkey, of the City of Newburg, in the County of Orange and state of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Newburg, N. Y., the 25th day of June, A. D. 1868.

D. A. STEPHENS,
of Newburg, N. Y., Assignee.

s22-law3wTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS ANDREWS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of Mahlon Apgar, one of the Executors, No. 73 Dey-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of January next.—Dated, New-York, the 27th day of June, 1870.

MARY ELIZABETH ANDREWS,
MAHLON APGAR,
SAMUEL TOOKE.

je30-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER I. NEVIUS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 11 South-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of June, 1870.

GEORGE L. NEVIUS,
JOHN F. NEVIUS,
Executors, &c.

je30-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HALIBURTON FALES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence No. 34 Waverley-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of June, 1870.

SAML. W. BRIDGHAM, Executor.

je9-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY J. WILLIAMS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 173 West 11th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated, New-York, the 13th day of September, 1870.

se15-law6mTh* CALVIN C. POWELL, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIPHALET BOOTMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 51 Corlears-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of June, 1870.

ROBERT W. BOOTMAN,
Administrator, &c.

je23-law6mTh*

MEDICAL.

$1,000 REWARD

For any case of Blind, Bleeding or Itching PILES that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It has cured cases of twenty years' standing. Try it, and get rid of the most troublesome disease flesh is heir to. Sold by all druggists. Wholesale by JOHN F. HENRY, New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the human organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on early errors, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postal currency. Address DR. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOTENCY, resulting from the follies of youth or other causes. Young, middle-aged, or even old men restored to manly vigor, by Dr. LEWIS, author of "Medical Companion and Guide to Health." No. 7 Beach-st., New-York. Forty years' private practice.

DR. POWERS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATHAM-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-lane.—Blank books, paper and stationery, all kinds, at low prices. Books made to pattern. Job printing and lithographic work. Orders solicited.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 29, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
LA PETIT FAUST, (Opera Bouffe.) Characters by Mme. Lea Silly, Montaland, Messrs. Hitternans, Gaussens, Anthony and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE RIVALS. Leading characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Gilbert, George Clarke, Miss Madeline Henriques, and Miss Emily Mestayer.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
6th-av., corner 23d-st.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Sheridan, Anderson and Miss Mary Wells.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
MAN AND WIFE. Characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lewis, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Clara Morris.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
HEARTSEASE. Characters by Miss Lotta, Miss Virginia Buchanan, Messrs. Hamilton, Lawler, Bowers and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
LITTLE FAUST. Leading characters by Messrs. George L. Fox, H. T. Allen, Mrs. J. A. Oates and Miss Marion Taylor.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
No. 720 Broadway.
CAMILLE, OR THE CRACKED HEART, and BLACK-EYED SUZING.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
AS YOU LIKE IT. Leading character by Mrs. Scott-Siddons. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY, DANCES AND COMICALITIES.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.
3d-av., corner 63d-st.
ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
Ten copies, one year	15
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
Twenty copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Address
H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Advertising Rates of the New-York Times.

Ordinary classified advertisements, 20 cents per line each insertion.

Business Notices, fifth page, before Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.

Special Notices, fifth page, after Marriages and Deaths, 30 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements on eighth page, 30 cents per line each insertion.

City Items, with word "advertisement" prefixed, 60 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after six o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

A Darmstadt dispatch of the 27th says that Strasbourg surrendered on Monday afternoon. A dispatch from King WILLIAM to the Queen of Prussia announces the fall of Strasbourg on Tuesday afternoon. A Mundelsheim dispatch says that the conditions were signed at 2 A. M. yesterday, by which 451 officers and 17,000 men laid down their arms. There is great rejoicing throughout Germany. The Prussian movement on Orleans is said to have been suddenly arrested, the force of Prince ALBERT having begun to return to Paris in consequence of a dispatch received by the Prince. The Prussian occupation of Orleans would render another change in the seat of the French Government necessary. Toulouse is spoken of. The Prussians have evacuated Fontainebleau. The threatened bombardment of Mézières has driven the inhabitants to seek refuge in Belgium. A London dispatch says the Prussian corvette *Bertha* was sunk recently in the Black Sea, in an engagement with three French men-of-war.

The story telegraphed from London, on Tuesday night, on the authority of the *Times* of that city, relating to the mission of M. THIERS to St. Petersburg, is unfounded. The reported French advantages of the 22d are looked upon in London with some suspicion, and as inventions of the Prussians. The stories of disturbances and insubordination in Paris are also attributed to the Prussians. A Paris letter of the 24th inst., received at Tours, says the population is unanimous for the defense of the city. It is proposed to destroy the notes on hand of the Bank of France, should the city fall. The city is to be lighted with petroleum, if it should be necessary to cut off the gas. ROCHEFORT is using his great influence with the working men, and they are prepared to fight to the last. The Prussian reports of riots are pronounced false. The gun-boats guard the Seine on both sides of the city. The Bourse is almost abandoned and scarcely any operations take place. The *Provincial Correspondens* of Berlin says French efforts to convert defeat into victory are vain and further carnage is impious. A Tours dispatch says the French determination to resist grows stronger in the west and south. Troops are mustering at the principal French cities unoccupied by Prussians. The British Cabinet will hold a meeting on Friday to consider the question of intervention.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Board for the Revision of the Bible has resumed its sessions....The first civil marriage at Vienna was celebrated on the 16th inst. ....The Austrian Reichsrath has passed a vote of confidence in the Ministry by a large majority....The vomito is spreading at Barcelona, and the people are deserting the city....It is stated at Madrid that DE RODAS refuses to execute the laws relative to the emancipation of slaves in Cuba. It is also said that the Spanish Government will agree to a commission to fix indemnities for American losses in Cuba....Russia is reported to be preparing for war, and making ominous movements toward the Turkish border.

GENERAL.

There was a large attendance at the State Fair at Utica, yesterday. Among the visitors was Gov. HOFFMAN.

Gen. BANKS delivered a speech at Charlestown, Mass., last night, on the political issues of the day.

The works of the Washington Mowing-machine Company, at Sandy Hill, were burned on Monday night.

The Haymaker Base-ball Club of Troy returned from its Southern trip yesterday, and met with an enthusiastic reception. It has been victorious in every game played since leaving home.

The Republican State Central Committee of Pennsylvania has issued an address to the party, rehearsing its achievements in the past and urging to increased activity in the future.

A fire broke out at Lancaster, Penn., yesterday, which destroyed a sash and blind factory valued at $15,000 or $20,000.

E. S. WOODFORD, one of the directors of the Connecticut State Prison, and a prominent citizen of Litchfield County, died on Monday night at the age of sixty-one.

The State Agricultural Fair of Wisconsin opened at Milwaukee, yesterday, under promising auspices. Today Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR delivers an address.

A railroad collision occurred on the Erie Railroad, at Turners, N. J., yesterday morning. One man was killed and two injured.

A farewell address was yesterday presented by the Mayor of Montreal, on behalf of the citizens, to Gen. LINDSAY, who leaves for England on Saturday.

The largest bar of gold ever seen is on exhibition at Denver, Cal. It is 13½ inches long, 6½ wide and 4½ in thickness, weighs 2,346¾ ounces, and is valued at $50,000.

Brevet Lieut.-Col. DANA, of the Pay-master's Department, United States Army, died on Tuesday at San Francisco, Cal.

The survey of the North Pacific Railroad route is completed to Puget Sound, and it is said to be an entirely practicable line.

The census returns show the population of Oregon to be about 91,000, and that of Washington Territory 30,000.

The funeral of the late Justice ROBERT C. GRIER took place at Philadelphia yesterday.

Gen. R. N. BOWERMAN, late Deputy Collector of Customs at Baltimore, was arrested, yesterday, on a charge of embezzling $1,200 belonging to the United States.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, Judge BARNARD presiding, JOHN GLASS was convicted of manslaughter in the first degree, in having killed HENRY WACHTER by stabbing him. The prisoner was sentenced to the State Prison for life. WILLIAM MILLER, the Waverley-place burglar, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to State Prison for ten years. A number of prisoners who pleaded guilty of larceny were also sentenced for various terms.

The eighty-seventh annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of New-York began its session at St. John's Church, Varick-street, yesterday, Right Rev. Bishop POTTER presiding. The opening sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY, of this City. Many of our most prominent citizens are among the lay delegates. The clergy are present in large numbers. Over 150 parishes are represented. The Convention will last three days.

The full official programme for the Farragut obsequies was agreed upon by the Committee of Arrangements and Grand Marshal yesterday. The Board of Education, yesterday, resolved to close all the public schools on Friday next, and to attend the funeral in a body.

Gov. Hoffman and the Erie Bill.

The *World* again attempts to make out a case for Gov. HOFFMAN in relation to the Erie Directors' bill, which has been the means of defrauding the Erie stockholders out of their property, and contributing so much to the prosperity and happiness of Mr. TWEED, Mr. FISK, and their immediate associates. We have often discussed this question most thoroughly, and our readers must by this time be familiar with its merits. Nevertheless, we may once more recall the facts connected with the most infamous job on record, and we believe no candid person will then be able to deny that Gov. HOFFMAN is chiefly responsible for the existence of the whole scandal.

The *World* lays great stress upon the fact that the bill was "passed by a Legislature of which both branches were Republican." But it does not state, what is necessary to be stated in order to make the history of the case perfect, that the bill was so drawn up that it was almost impossible for any outside person to detect its real purpose. On the face of it, it seemed a measure to prevent combinations of railroads, and designed, generally, to protect the public rather than to plunder shareholders. The gist of it was contained in the nine concluding lines, and the public were informed by our Albany correspondent at the time that no one seemed to divine its real purpose. The following is an extract from our correspondent's letter:

> "The little Erie Railroad, that passed the Senate some weeks ago, and which receives such a thorough ventilation in to-day's TIMES, was, last evening, smuggled through the Assembly, where it received as little attention as it did in the Senate. Whether from the diminutive size of the bill, or its apparently innocent title, it appears to have escaped the scrutiny of both Houses, and although it bore the name of thimble-rigging TWEED as its author, no one seems to have thought of looking for the little joker that lay concealed therein."

The bill was introduced into the Senate by Mr. TWEED. Senator CHAPMAN immediately rose and said it was simply a copy of a law passed recently in the Pennsylvania Legislature, and gave pretty much the same account of it as the *World* gives now. The other Senators took his word for it, and voted for the measure without suspicion of its real object. Senator FOLGER, however, deserves the credit of voting against it. It was smuggled through the House in an equally dark manner. On the very night it was passed, we denounced it in this journal as an "evidence of how much measureless audacity may dare to ask, and of how much unparalleled venality may not scruple to grant." We also described it as "without a parallel for the indecency with which it spurns all considerations which should be regarded as paramount and sacred by a legislative body."

Thus, then, Gov. HOFFMAN was not kept in the same ignorance about the bill as the Legislature had been. The bill was passed in the Legislature through simple negligence, and therefore it presented the best of all possible cases for the exercise of the Governor's veto. The Republicans in the Legislature may be justly exposed to the charge of carelessness, but upon Gov. HOFFMAN alone must be fastened the charge of corruption. For he knew the meaning and object of this bill from the beginning. If it had been introduced by a Republican, and not by Mr. TWEED or at Mr. TWEED's instigation, the bill would never have been signed by the Governor. Mr. TWEED fathered the measure, and Gov. HOFFMAN obeyed his commands in signing it. The Governor was not very chary in his exercise of the veto power. He vetoed Republican bills almost every day. It is nonsense, therefore, to argue that because Republicans voted for the Erie bill, Gov. HOFFMAN is absolved from all responsibility for signing it.

But now let the public consider this fact: During the last session of the Legislature, a bill for repealing this infamous act was introduced by Mr. GENET into the Senate, and into the House by Mr. WHITE. The Republicans were exceedingly anxious to have the opportunity of compensating for past carelessness, by voting on this bill, and as FISK and GOULD well knew, in that case their evil reign would soon be over. Consequently, GOULD went to Albany and began spending money freely. It was estimated at the time that he soon managed to get rid of $50,000. Whatever may have been the sum actually expended by him, his tactics succeeded. The bill for repealing the Erie bill was referred in each House to the Committee on Railroads, and never heard of again. The Committee in each case refrained from reporting on it, and the end of the session left TWEED and FISK still masters of the situation.

These are the facts, and there is no possibility of explaining them away. The Republicans in the Legislature in 1869 were mystified by TWEED's adroitness in drawing up the bill. Gov. HOFFMAN knew all about the plot, for we opened his eyes to it, and entreated him as he valued his own reputation to veto the bill. In the last session the Republicans tried to repeal the bill, and were prevented by the Tammany hirelings. It is impossible to disprove either of these statements.

The *World's* general arguments in defense of the Erie bill are unworthy of that journal. It says: "The principle of the act is embodied even in the Federal Constitution." When the *World* sees to what uses the Erie bill has been applied, it ought to be ashamed to utter such a sophism as this. Again it says: "If the directors of the Erie Road were honest and faithful, the bill was entirely unobjectionable." Much virtue in your *if!* It was well known to Gov. HOFFMAN that the Erie directors, for whose benefit the bill was passed, were the reverse of honest and faithful—and nevertheless he signed the bill. FISK and GOULD had obtained their positions by fraud, and then they intrigued for a bill to secure to them a long enjoyment of their opportunities. No two men in the State knew all this better than Mr. TWEED and Gov. HOFFMAN. The last assertion of the *World* which we shall notice is this: "The control of the road still remains in the hands of the stockholders, *only* it requires three years to change the majority of directors instead of one." Thus the *World* has the assurance to tell the stockholders that they still have control of their road, while they are being plundered of every cent of its earnings, and have the satisfaction of seeing their money spent in wild and licentious prodigality by their directors. We can only say that the *World* is doing no good for its clients in presenting such arguments as these, while it astonishes and disgusts the honest portion of the community.

Why Attack Mr. Tweed?

The *Commercial Advertiser* says that it is scarcely fair for us to attack Mr. TWEED and omit mention of "other parties in the firm who run the Democratic machine." We single out Mr. TWEED for the present, because he is the prime mover in the audacious faction which are now trying hard to ruin this City, and are making their own fortunes in the process. One at a time is a very good rule. "After the master, the valets"—to adopt the saying of *Lagardère* in the 'Duke's Motto." We look upon Mr. TWEED as the incarnation of all the vice in the City Government. It is he who has dictated the renomination of Gov. HOFFMAN. Practically it is for Mr. TWEED that the citizens are invited to vote next November—for Mr. TWEED, whose colossal fortune has been built up out of the hard earnings of industrious tax-payers, and whose army of confederates meets the eye at every turn. The country Democrats are trying to carry this "old man of the sea" upon their shoulders. By the time they have completely ruined themselves and their cause, they will probably come to the conclusion that it would have been far better to have thrown Mr. TWEED and his nominees overboard in the first instance. The "cheese-press and hay-loft" Democracy might have made some progress in popular estimation if they had come forward with men of unquestionable integrity as their candidates. But with incredible fatuity, they have submitted to be dragged through the mire at the heels of the most corrupt and rapacious clique ever seen in this part of the universe. The whole community is filled with indignation at the extortions to which they are exposed, in order that Mr. TWEED may acquire real estate and build magnificent houses. At this very time, the rural Democrats are mad enough to allow Mr. TWEED to make them his stalking-horse. Even the Rochester abomination has scarcely been sufficient to convince them that the Democratic Party in the State is doomed to certain ruin, so long as it acknowledges an alliance with the New-York "Ring."

There are, however, some points with regard to which we may shortly allay the *Commercial's* impatience. For example—we have every reason to believe that the Central Park is gradually being drawn into the destructive grasp of TWEED and his creatures. The public must be immensely inclined to vote for the Democrats next November when they learn that their favorite park—the one creditable work in the City—is to be sacrificed for the benefit of "Boss" TWEED and his associates—we should say his *gang*, only that might perhaps be considered an offensive expression.

Some of the recent doings of the Ring are recorded in another column. From that account it will be seen how correct Mr. PETER COOPER and Mr. SANDS, of the Citizens' Association, were in their prophecy that we should certainly enter upon a new and better era of government after the passage of the new City Charter. It will be seen how the appointment of Controller, for instance, was manipulated last session. Some people are asking why the Controller does not make his report? Mr. TWEED could tell us, but he will hold his tongue, and go on building more mansions worthy of his dynasty.

At this moment crowds of "repeaters" and other "villains," as Mr. GREELEY very properly calls them, are being brought into the City, and trained for their duties at the next election. The Congressional law can alone save us from frauds on a vast scale. Republicans who stay away from the polls next November will deserve all the punishment which TWEED and his myrmidons will unquestionably inflict upon them. Don't complain of your taxes, if you will not stretch out a finger to lift the burden off your own shoulders. Look at the City Park today. It is absolutely filled with "workmen"—doing nothing. The state of the Park itself is typical of our whole Government—a reeking mass of corruption. Yet it is covered with men who are supposed to be employed to put it in order. We can, at least, prevent the projected election frauds if we try. Shall we still bend the neck to the yoke of this TWEED rabble—or rise, as becomes free men, and shake it off?

Paris As She Is.

Something has happened in Paris which did not happen in the first Revolution. All the theatres have been closed. The concert and ball rooms, and even the cafés, have also shut their doors. Hardly anything could give a more vivid idea of the change that has come over the usually gay and luxurious city than this closing of all public places of amusement. Nor is this all. Carriages no longer roll in the streets. The rich who own such vehicles have mostly fled, and the horses of the cabs and fiacres have been seized for military purposes. Even the omnibuses have ceased to run. Those who would get from point to point must do so on foot, unless, indeed, their business is that of the national service. The boulevards and avenues are no longer radiant with gay colors, bright with fashionable women, or lively with the ebb and flow of traffic. There is hurrying to and fro, indeed, not for pleasure but for business, and that of the sternest kind. At night the scene is still more gloomy, for the gas is everywhere extinguished, and the only light is the dim flicker of oil-lit lanterns, or of mediæval torches.

It is said that the city has been reduced by one-half in its original population. The wealthy and fashionable, the foreigners, the gamblers and lorettes, the unprotected women of all classes, have fled, voluntarily or otherwise, and the number of these and other departed classes formed a large proportion of the whole. But, if many have left Paris, many likewise have flocked into it. The Mobile Guards from the provinces have been pouring in, until within a few days, in endless streams. The poor fellows are dressed in all manner of uniforms, and all bring bundles of food under their arms. It is said at the last advices that they had not yet been billeted on private families. There ought not apparently to be need for this, since nearly all the vast hotels and innumerable lodging-houses are empty. One of the last letters sent by an English correspondent states that but two guests remained at the time of his writing at Meurice's. One of these was an Englishman, the other an American. The circuses have been, meanwhile, turned into barracks, and the churches and theatres are made to serve as hospitals.

The beautiful gardens of the Tuileries are in possession of parks of artillery, and farriers are pounding away at their forges and shoeing horses under what were lately the Imperial windows. In the squares of the Palais Royal are sheds packed with hundreds of stacks of bayonets, and cart-loads of ammunition. Up and down the splendid avenues, in aristocratic quarters like the Rue de Rivoli, and in squares like the Place de la Concorde, limp wounded soldiers from Gravelotte or Sedan, gaunt, hollow-eyed tokens of the dismal scenes through which they have so lately passed. Such is, in part, a description of the Paris of to-day, so wofully different from the Paris of a few months ago. What she may be to-morrow, time only can show. Possibly a modern Carthage, over whose ruins not a new MARIUS alone will mourn, but the whole civilised world.

Earl Russell and International Law.

Our special correspondent in London telegraphed us a few days since that Earl RUSSELL had been communicating his views to the public on the questions of international law now arising between Prussia and Great Britain. The venerable statesman is reported as affirming the position, on these grave subjects which was originally taken by WASHINGTON, undoubtedly under the especial influence of HAMILTON, expounded in our Neutrality act of 1794, and subsequently confirmed and amplified in the amended act of 1818. These views of international obligations formed the basis also of the British legislation on this important matter. In fact, before 1819, there were no acts of Parliament to preserve British neutrality. The legislation of WASHINGTON and HAMILTON, adopted by Congress, was copied, in most of its features, by the British Administration, and appears in the famous "Foreign Enlistment act" of 1819, of which we had such unfortunate experience during the rebellion. The very articles in our own acts which were omitted in the British—no doubt with design—would have saved all the trouble which we had from British interference in our civil war. Had "the legislation of WASHINGTON," of which Earl RUSSELL speaks now so admiringly, been exactly followed in the British acts, or even the spirit of it imitated by Earl RUSSELL's own Administration, no *Alexandra* or *Alabama* would have escaped from British ports.

The Prussian claims, if they are correctly reported, of which, probably, Earl RUSSELL is satisfied, would not be sustained by any portion of our legislation. The Prussian Government is reported as being indignant that, while Great Britain is professedly neutral, she permits arms and contraband of war to be sent over to the French and sold to them; so that, in fact, a neutral is supporting or arming one belligerent against another. It might perhaps be a desirable improvement in international law if neutrals were forbidden to sell any material of war to either belligerent, and the act were considered a violation of neutrality. Common sense, which is the basis of international law, teaches that war ought not to be supported by the aid of neutrals. Nor would it be enough, from this point of view, to say that the merchandise is sent forth as a private venture, and that the injured belligerent can capture it if she is able. The belligerent may be situated as Prussia is now, and not able to command the seas, so that a war might be protracted by the assistance of a party at peace with both combatants. Moreover, our code teaches that a nation is bound by its own supreme authority to execute international justice and law, whether it has municipal legislation or not. Were it the custom of nations to forbid the export of arms as private merchandise from a neutral port to a belligerent, and were this international law, Great Britain would be obliged to execute it toward Prussia, whether her Enlistment acts sanctioned it or not. But, unfortunately for the Prussian demands, it is not. It ought to be law, but it never has been. All "the legislation of WASHINGTON"—the acts of 1794 and 1818, and the British act of 1819, expressly allow arms and contraband of war to be exported by private individuals at their own risk and venture. They are liable, of course, to seizure and confiscation by the injured belligerent, but that is all. The sending them, or permitting them to be sent, by a neutral, is not in itself an act of war, nor an infraction of neutrality.

The preparing of hostile expeditions in a neutral territory is, of course, such an infraction; as is also the arming or increasing the armament of belligerent cruisers, or any purchase of arms for either of these purposes. But the purely mercantile or private sale of arms or material of war by the traders of a neutral to the individual subjects of a belligerent has never been forbidden. Indeed, according to international usage, any English merchant might now build and arm a vessel, and offer her for sale in Liverpool to the French. He might send her out as a commercial venture, with regular papers, to Havre, filled with rifles and cannon, and sell her there, without violating any neutrality legislation or any previous custom existing between nations. The distinction, indeed, would be a delicate one, in such a case, between a "hostile expedition" and a commercial enterprise, and the belligerent might reasonably object; but if "commercial intent" were proved, no British or American Court would condemn or detain the vessel. Still more clearly is the private export of arms, with the risk of seizure, permitted.

But all international law must be formed by reasonable precedents. The Prussians have reformed the art of war. They may also change the code of peace; and they may reasonably claim that such private protracting of war by a neutral shall in future cease, and pledge themselves to a like obligation when they in turn are in the position of neutrals. They may demand in the name of justice and common sense that a Power at peace should not equip and arm a Power at war, and thus lengthen the struggle. Such a demand could not be deemed unreasonable by any of the Powers which may be engaged in future conflicts.

'Don't Care.'

"Don't care came to a bad end" was a maxim which old-time story-books endeavored to impress upon the youthful mind, and with tolerable success. It is a pity that the saying should lose its influence when experience has succeeded to the unquestioning faith of childhood, and the general truth involved in its assertion has become pretty obvious even to the "bad boys" for whose benefit it is made. Yet there is a great deal of "don't care" in the grown-up world which leads to many "bad ends." Whether it be in politics, in business, in religion, or in any other of the multifarious matters in which humanity employs itself, there are always a large number of people who "don't care" for the possible consequences of neglect of duty or deliberate violation of the law. While we cannot predict with absolute certainty that the deplorable results probable will inevitably follow, we may be quite sure of such an ending in a large proportion of cases. But the "don't cares" keep on not caring all the same. Now and then some very striking instance of the danger they incur produces a temporary effect, but that soon wears off, leaving, if anything, increased hardness of heart behind it.

Just at this moment some of the sea-board cities of Spain are illustrating the evil effects of not caring for the promptings of common sense in a very sad manner, and lead us to reflect upon the narrow escape New-York has had of pointing a similar moral. A few weeks since a vessel infected with yellow fever reached Barcelona, Spain, and, as is usual, was placed in quarantine. Of all living people the Spaniards are those most given to observing the forms and ignoring the intention of quarantine regulations, and, as usual, the law in such cases provided was ingeniously evaded. If yellow flags, fumigation with vinegar, endless formalities, and the most accurately drawn up documents could have prevented the spread of so fearful a disease, nothing would have happened. But there were, of course, some to whom precautions were mere tiresome formalities, to be avoided and evaded as much as possible. There might be danger, but they "didn't care;" and the result is the introduction of yellow fever into a city which can ill afford any addition to its natural stock of epidemics. On Saturday last no less than twenty-four deaths occurred among thirty-five persons attacked. A panic has set in among the inhabitants, who are removing, when possible, as fast as they can from the infected locality. The Government offices have been removed, and one of the most flourishing emporiums of Spanish trade has been temporarily crippled by the death or desertion of many of its leading inhabitants, because a few inconsiderate and ignorant people made "don't care" their rule of conduct.

There is a moral here for New-York in more ways than one. That we have had some narrow escapes of a similar disaster during the hot weather is very generally believed by those best qualified to judge. But there are other matters in which we may apply the saying before quoted, besides those relating to health. Railroad trains run over people or run races with each other, but the public "don't care." Rotten steamboats transport crowds of pleasure seekers; impositions of every kind are practiced on the many by the selfish few; legalised robbery flourishes in high places; rowdyism is blatantly triumphant around us; crime flourishes unchecked, except by the few, whose labors are but ill-supported by the political cliques controlling our organizations, and yet people "don't care,"—or, if they do care, are too lazy, too selfish, or too cowardly to interfere. Unless a change for the better be made, our fellow-citizens will most assuredly find that, sooner or later, "don't care" does indeed come to a "bad end."

Lawyers and theologians are notoriously quarrelsome, but the doctors have hitherto preserved the reputation of being, if not peaceful, at least disposed to keep their quarrels to themselves. A few days ago the *entente cordiale* of the profession was rudely disturbed. Two practitioners who had come to minister to the bodily ailments of a patient, incontinently began to "mash" each other. The healers became for the moment the bruisers. It is not recorded what special pathological charms there were about the case of Mrs. MULVEY that its possession should have set two learned men by the ears. Certain it is that "the convolutions of a smooth-lipped shell" was made to discourse to the ear of Dr. MERRILL music very different from that which WORDSWORTH assigned to it, and the skull of that gentleman was imprinted with marks of the dwelling of the extinct univalve. The little difference of the rival doctors ought to furnish hints to some native Molière for a new comedy on the follies of the profession.

"Food for powder" was *Falstaff's* terse definition of his soldiers. "Material for smashing" seems to be the modern engine-driver's notion of his passengers. The accident on the Erie Road yesterday, seemed to have been got up in imitation of the startling effects of the Grand Opera-house. Just at the time when the overdue express could hardly be any longer delayed, a special train is drawn up at a point where it could not possibly escape destruction. In order that nothing should be wanting to make the sensation complete, there is no attempt made to warn the advancing express of the obstacle that lay before it until the noise of its coming is heard, and it is of course impossible that the flag-man should reach a sufficient distance to be of any use. And then, of course, the locomotive of the fast train "telescoped" with the rear cars of the special; one life was sacrificed, many were endangered, and the "excitement was intense." Of course it was—the only wonder is that it was not so intense as to demand that somebody should be lynched on the spot for a piece of carelessness which is flagrant even on a road where good management is hardly looked for.

A strange proposition has been made for an adjustment of the French territorial and dynastic questions. It is suggested that France should elect for her sovereign LEOPOLD, King of the Belgians. The Germans, it is urged, would not be jealous of so small a State as Belgium, which might be merged by this process into France, as Scotland was into England under JAMES I. With such an increase of territory, France could submit to the loss of Lorraine and part of Alsace with less humiliation. Europe need not fear aggressions from so steadfast a constitutionalist as LEOPOLD, while his successors might be bound over to follow in his footsteps. Finally, it is declared that by this means Frenchmen could be made to see and profit by a middle path between anarchy and despotism, while escaping from the evils of her present situation. The idea is impracticable, but it is, at least, ingenious and interesting.

The details of the battle of Villejuif were taken from Paris to Lille, it seems, by a carrier-pigeon. If suitable preparations have been made—for the birds have to be trained when young—this method of transmitting intelligence may prove for the Parisians more trustworthy than that of balloons. The carrier-pigeon flies about thirty miles an hour, and, when he has been properly taught, does his work with great promptitude and regularity. Among the ancients their services were greatly esteemed, especially for military purposes, and TASSO describes their use at the siege of Jerusalem. What with pigeons and balloons, the underground telegraphs, and the wire said to have been sunk in the Seine, news from Paris during the siege may not prove so rare and scanty as was at first apprehended.

There is a point at which inconvenience becomes too serious for laughter. The wonderful lack of facilities for transportation in this great City might otherwise appear ridiculous. Let the wayfarer emerge on a morning from his lodging at any point below Fourteenth-street, and strive to get a seat in omnibus or car bound down-town. In three cases out of four, between the hours of nine and eleven, he will give up in despair, and either hire a carriage, or trust to his legs. The difficulty is, of course, constantly becoming worse, and, as is infallibly the case with all nuisances and impediments, it inflicts a sure and increasing injury upon the City. Meanwhile, we hear no more of underground railways, or even of aerial ones. Considering that this is an age of progress, and New-York the capital of the chief country of progress, our backwardness in this matter is almost unaccountable.

A question much discussed some years ago has lately been settled by the eternally quoted "logic of facts." The question was whether the serious illness of one of the famous Siamese twins would necessarily affect the other. It seems now that CHANG has had a paralytic stroke, and that the health of ENG remains quite unaffected by it. Long ago it was determined that the twins could not be separated without involving the death of one or both. But a prominent medical journal of London affirms that should either die, the ligature might safely be cut so as to preserve the life of the survivor. The twins are now well stricken in years, and it would be almost as anomalous as their strange union itself, if either survived the shock of being parted from the other.

Who would have believed three months ago that at this time in all the kiosks, or newspaper shops, of Paris, a caricature should be offered for sale representing the Emperor NAPOLEON III. blacking the King of Prussia's shoes, or another of the Empress EUGENIE issuing from the Tuileries, loaded with band-boxes like a milliner's apprentice? These things are not creditable to French taste, but they [illegible] a [illegible] of universal application, which it may profit ordinary people to take to heart, as well as Emperors and Kings.

All indications go to prove that Paris remains calm and determined. The details furnished from within the city speak of a state of things in which there is no evidence of either disorder or panic. The statement of wholesale desertions, from Prussian sources, must therefore be received with caution, and a stubborn and protracted resistance to the besiegers seems certain. The historical contrasts suggested by the Crown Prince rewarding German gallantry, while standing in the court-yard of Versailles, under the statue of that monarch who did more than any of his predecessors to infect France with the longing after military glory, are sufficiently galling to have nerved Frenchmen in a less degenerate time to a national resistance that would have been as united as it was irresistible.

WASHINGTON.

Unexpended Balances—Resignation of a New-York Assessor—Movements of Officials—Discovery of a New Seal Island—The Funding Act—Various Matters.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—The result of the discussion of the law relating to unexpended balances has been to convince those heads of departments who have been most inconvenienced by it that after this year it will work smoothly, and in the end prove to be one of the most effective economic measures yet devised. The clause which has caused so much commotion was drawn by the Senate Committee on Appropriations, and its bearing fully discussed. It was intended to prevent the expenditure of any money whatever, except for the purposes directly and distinctly enumerated in the acts of appropriation. One salutary effect produced by it is, that it will compel all the departments at the end of the fiscal year to strike full balances. For the first time in ten years it will compel all the departments to make considerable changes for the better in their methods of keeping books, so as to prevent appropriations running over from year to year. Mr. DAWES, who has been here today, has talked freely with bureau officers and heads of departments upon this question, and finds the general opinion to be that, while this legislation will continue to cause some embarrassment until the meeting of Congress, its general effect thereafter will be in the highest degree wholesome.

RESIGNATION OF A NEW-YORK ASSESSOR.

Secretary BOUTWELL has received and accepted the resignation of JOHN F. CLEVELAND, Assessor of the Thirty-second New-York District. The strongest name yet presented as his successor is that of SPENCER KIRBY, at present Assistant Assessor in that district, who is recommended by Gov. MORGAN, Senator CONKLING, Mr. GREELEY, and other leading Republicans. He will probably receive the appointment.

A SAD DEATH.

JAMES M. DAVIS, formerly Private Secretary to Secretary CHASE, and subsequently holding the same position to Secretary MCCULLOCH, died here, today, in one of the city hospitals. He was once a young man of fine promise, having risen from the position of messenger in the Treasury Department, but latterly became a victim to intemperance, and died from an attack of *mania potu*.

RECOVERY OF GEN. BRICE.

Gen. B. W. BRICE, Pay-master-General, has so far recovered from his recent injuries in Baltimore as to be able to resume his official duties here at the Pay Department.

MOVEMENTS OF OFFICIALS.

The President will remain in New-York to attend the FARRAGUT funeral on Friday, and hence his return here will be deferred until Saturday or Monday. Gens. DENT and BABCOCK are at their posts at the White House, and next week the Executive Mansion will be itself again. Secretaries ROBESON and BELKNAP will attend the obsequies, leaving here at noon to-morrow. Attorney-General AKERMAN, who had scarcely recovered from an attack of intermittent fever when he returned here, has had a relapse, and on advice left today for Niagara Falls.

THE WEATHER.

For the past three days the weather has been most unseasonably hot and sultry. Considerable rain has fallen today.

THE MAILS FOR TEXAS.

The Quarantine established at Galveston having stopped the transportation of the Texas mails from New-Orleans, the Postmaster-General has made arrangements with the Mallory line of steamers to take the Texas mails from New-York to Galveston direct.

A NEW COUNTERFEIT.

Gen. SPINNER, today, received a letter from Springfield, Mass., inclosing a counterfeit fifty-cent note of the new issue bearing the vignette of STANTON, for which the Treasurer stated recently he would give $5, firmly believing there was no such counterfeit in existence. The writer calls his attention to his offer, and Gen. SPINNER will accordingly remit $5 to him. As the reward was only offered for the first note of this description sent to the Treasury, it is not likely that further vigilance will be met by similar remittances from here. The counterfeit is by no means a good imitation, and can be readily detected.

THE FUNDING ACT.

The Secretary of the Treasury has had under consideration for some time the subject of the Funding act. The war in Europe effecting financial matters, especially in that part of the world, has caused a postponement of the execution of the law. Hopes have been held out to him that there will soon be a time when he can negotiate the new bonds at par. Whenever such time shall arrive, the Secretary will be prepared to furnish the bonds as promptly as they may be required.

A NEW SEAL ISLAND.

The Collector at San Francisco reports to the Treasury Department the discovery of a new seal island, a vessel with 11,500 fur seal-skins, taken on an uninhabited island in Alaska, not heretofore known to contain seals, having arrived at that port.

TRANSPORTATION OF MERCHANDISE.

Secretary BOUTWELL today signed and sent to the printer the regulations in regard to the transportation of goods in bond to inland ports of entry, under the act of July 14, 1870.

Death of a Leading Church Official.

The Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church, in East Thirteenth-street, between Second and Third avenues, has lost one of its oldest members and most distinguished officials,—Mr. REES LEWIS,—who died in this City, on Monday morning last, after an illness of about four weeks' duration. The deceased was nearly seventy years of age, and had been a member of the church just mentioned for upward of thirty-three years, and an elder in the same for a large portion of that time. The funeral took place, yesterday afternoon, from his own church, in the presence of one of the largest assemblages ever gathered within those walls. Besides the members of the congregation, and many personal friends, the Ancient Britains Benefit Society were in attendance in a body. The following-named gentlemen officiated as pall-bearers: BENNETT WILLIAMS; EVAN EVANS, DAVID W. DAVIS, ROBERT LEWIS and WM. JONES. Rev. HOWELL POWELL, pastor of the Church, and Rev. JOHN A. ROCHE, D. D., of the Forsyth-street M. E. Church, conducted the services, which were of the most impressive character. The most eloquent tribute was paid to the deceased as a fond husband, a devoted father, and an exemplary Christian, whose good works would continue long after the departure of their zealous author. Mr. POWELL announced, at the conclusion of his remarks, that he would preach the formal funeral sermon on the third Sunday evening of the coming month. The remains were afterward followed to Green-Wood by a large number of friends, all of whom manifested profound grief at the loss they had sustained.

CRIMES OF THE RING.

A Few Counts in Our Indictment Against Tammany.

Review of Its Work at Albany Last Winter, and Since.

Broken Promises, Unscrupulous Schemes, and Swindling Jobs.

Its Course with the Charter, the Election Laws and the Tax Levies.

How It Bound and Pillaged the City Under Cover of "Reform."

Why a Determined Warfare Should be Waged Against It.

The *World* attempts to establish a charge of inconsistency against the TIMES in its present warfare upon the Ring, because last Winter this journal acquiesced in, as the least of two evils, the passage of the Tammany charter through the Legislature. Now, so far as the *World* is concerned, it would be sufficient to inquire at what precise time "consistency" became such a precious jewel in its eyes, and how it happens that it has all at once become the apologist and defender of a corrupt clique, against whom, only a few months ago, it proclaimed "war to the knife." But it is due to the Republicans in the last Legislature, as well as to the Republican journals which indorsed their action, that the public should be reminded of the circumstances under which the present charter of this City was brought forward, and the considerations that induced them to aid in its passage.

THE SITUATION LAST WINTER.

For the first time in seventeen years the Democratic Party found itself, at the opening of the Legislature last Winter, in full possession of all departments of the State Government, with a Democratic Governor, and a majority in both branches of the Legislature. They were in a condition to do anything they pleased, and it was understood on all sides that the chief business of the session was to be the remodeling of the City Government of New-York. During the long interval the party were out of power, their principal war-cry had been "Down with the Republican Commissions; the City of New-York is disfranchised; give us local self-government." This had been the burden of Democratic stump speeches for years. Democrats had proclaimed it in season and out of season, not only here, but throughout the State, and all factions of the party, and every man in it, were pledged to the total repeal of the "Commissions" that had been created by the Republicans for the government of certain departments in this City.

THE YOUNG DEMOCRACY AND THEIR CHARTER.

But when the Democratic Legislature came together, they soon began to discover, what wiser statesmen had discovered before them, that it was much easier to tear down than to build up—far less difficult to abolish the existing Government of a city like New-York, than to frame a new one that would give equal satisfaction to the public. As soon, therefore, as the subject of a new charter began to be discussed, dissensions arose in the councils of the party. The harmonious Democracy were no longer harmonious. The breach grew wider day by day. More than half the session had already passed, and no charter was agreed upon. Meantime the Tammany leaders made a new discovery. They found a party—a "faction," they dubbed it—calling itself the "Young Democracy," rising into prominence, and the kind of charter they were advocating was a kind calculated to endanger the future ascendency of the "Ring." It was a charter that gave too much power to the people, and left too little to TWEED & Co. But the Young Democracy insisted upon it, and it was the first charter presented for the consideration of the Legislature. It was a sweeping charter. In view of the old war-cry of the Democratic Party, it was a consistent charter. It carried out the pledges of the party to the fullest extent, and swept the "Commissions," one and all, overboard. But surely the *World* could not expect the Republicans in the Legislature to vote for it, or Republican journals to sustain it. The Commissions were the work of Republican hands; they had been created at the earnest solicitation of leading citizens of New-York, of both parties. The Police Commission, particularly, had met the approbation of the best men of all parties, and had been forced upon the Legislature by the outrageous conduct of FERNANDO WOOD, who had made the Police of New-York a simple body guard to his person, and a stepping stone for his political aspirations.

So with the Park Commission: it was popular with respectable citizens of every political stripe, and had always been administered economically, and for the best interests of the people. But these, together with all the rest of the Commissions, were to be swept away by the new charter. As party men, Republicans could not, of course, support such a charter, and when there came up to the Legislature a unanimous protest against it from respectable men of all parties, they could not support it as good citizens. They therefore voted against it, and as there were enough Tammany members of the Legislature to oppose it for other and more selfish reasons, it was killed.

TAMMANY'S CHARTER.

What next? It was now Tammany's turn to try its hand at charter-making. With remarkable dispatch it concocted and presented to the Legislature a charter after its own heart. And what was it? Instead of "abolishing the Commissions" it created new Commissions without number. Instead of restoring "self-government" to the people, it took away from the people nearly all vestige of self-government. It belied every profession and every pledge that the Democracy had made for seventeen years. It turned over the entire Government of the City of New-York into the hands of two or three men—almost into the hands of one man,—created new "departments" and "bureaus" without limit, and imposed upon the already overburned tax-payers swarms of new officials with exorbitant salaries.

COURSE OF THE REPUBLICANS.

If the Republicans in the Legislature had simply desired to gain a compete victory over their opponents, to show up their hypocrisy and compel them to eat their own words in all they had said about "Republican Commissions" and the "disfranchisement" of New-York, they could not have done a shrewder thing in the way of party tactics than to have voted for the Tammany charter in a body the day it was introduced. But this was not their purpose. While they did not consider themselves responsible for any charter that might pass the Legislature, they naturally preferred one that recognized and continued in force several of the most important Commissions of their own creation, to one that swept all the Commissions, Police and Central Park included, out of existence and left the heads of these departments to be nominated by Democratic primaries and elected by Democratic repeaters. The true policy of the Republicans, however, was to take advantage of the divisions among their opponents and prevent the passage of any charter at all; and this policy they would have pursued, and would have helped the Young Democracy to kill the Tammany charter, as they had helped Tammany kill theirs, had it not been for two considerations. In the first place, the larger portion of the "war to the knife" Young Democrats, led on by the *World*, had already caved in at the first fire from the Tweed gun, and were scrambling back like a flock of sheep into the Tammany fold; and it became a question with the Republicans whether, if they were to aid in defeating the Tammany charter, both of the warring factions, finding themselves vanquished by a common enemy, might not come together and pass a charter more odious to Republicans and more detrimental to the interests of the City than any that had yet appeared. This was one consideration. The second, and by far the more important, was the representations and promises made by the Tammany leaders as to what they were willing to do and would do, if the Republicans would help them pass their charter.

EFFORTS TO SECURE HONEST ELECTIONS.

First and foremost the aims of the Republicans of the last Legislature, was to secure if possible, an Election law that would guarantee an honest ballot in this City. Above and beyond all charters, and indispensable to the just and legitimate administration of any charter, or any Government, they insisted, was a fair election. "Very well," said TWEED & Co., "that is just what we want: we, too, are beginning to suffer from these repeaters from the ranks of the Young Democracy; and, whatever Tammany Hall may have done in the past, henceforth she desires nothing so much as a fair and square election. To secure that object we are willing to aid in passing any bill you may see fit to propose." The Tammany leaders further represented that they were anxious for a radical reform in the City government; that a rough and dangerous element had sprung up in the ranks of the Democratic Party in this City, which was clamoring for place and power, and which they wished to get rid of. They said they were heavy tax-payers, and as much interested in good government as anybody could be. They were going to fill the heads of departments provided for in their charter with first-class men in whom the community had confidence. Some of these departments—such as the Police, the Central Park and the Tax Commission—they agreed, with the Republicans, should be non-partisan Boards, and they designed to make them so. The Board of Aldermen, which from time immemorial had been a stench in the nostrils of every decent man and tax-payer in the City, they intended to remodel entirely. Hereafter none but well-known, high-toned gentlemen of unimpeachable integrity should be nominated by Tammany Hall for a position in that Board. They even went so far as to name the men on whom Tammany would confer the honor of a nomination for Aldermen at the next ensuing election. These and a variety of other equally plausible representations and promises were made to the Republicans in the Legislature, to induce them to vote for the Tammany charter. The Republicans put faith in their promises, voted for their charter, and were—egregiously sold.

TAMMANY'S EMPTY PROMISES.

Not one of these promises has ever been fulfilled. We shall undertake to show that from the moment the Tammany Ring got their charter through the Legislature, they went to work systematically to nullify every good feature it contained, and to violate every one of the pledges they had made to secure its passage. Instead of relying on the people of this City to support them in administering a good government, such as they had promised under their new charter, they spent the whole remainder of the session of the Legislature, and have spent their whole time since, in concocting schemes and devising tricks to consolidate their own power as a Ring, and to circumvent the Young Democracy.

Among the few offices which their charter, as it passed the Legislature, left to be elected by the people, was that of Controller. It was eminently proper that this office should continue elective, for the Controller is the guardian of the City treasury, and can act as a check upon all forms of corruption in the other departments, by refusing to draw his warrants. When AZARIAH C. FLAGG was Controller, he saved the City hundreds of thousands of dollars in this way. If the "Ring" designed to give the City an honest government under their new charter, they need have no fear of a Controller elected by the people, especially as they had guaranteed that there should be a fair election. But they had no such design, and therefore they saw the need of securing a Controller in advance who belonged to the "Ring," and who would aid them in carrying out their corrupt schemes.

MANAGEMENT OF THE TAX LEVIES.

It was not enough that they had the sword in their own hands; they must have the purse also. But how was it to be done? By the same means through which so many other Legislative swindles are annually perpetrated at Albany—the City and county Tax Levies. The Tammany leaders always manage to keep these Tax Levies back till the last hours of the session, and in the haste and confusion to smuggle in such provisions of law with regard to the government of this City as will promote their private schemes, but which they would not dare to present as separate bills, and allow them to be openly discussed. Last Winter it was openly asserted, and generally believed, that new provisions were added to the Tax Levies by downright forgery after they passed both Houses. At any rate after the Levies had received the signature of the Governor, it was discovered to the astonishment of everybody that they contained new and startling provisions which had never before been heard of by the larger majority of members of both Houses. Among these provisions was one abolishing the office of Controller as an elective office, putting his appointment in the hands of the Mayor, and directing the Mayor, within five days after the passage of the act, to appoint a Controller to hold office until Jan. 1, 1875. Nor was this all. The Ring inserted another provision in the County Tax Levy directing the Controller to appoint a fifth Tax Commissioner for this City, thus doing away with the non-partisan character of that Board. It is due to Mr. CONNOLLY to say that he has not, as yet, exercised the authority conferred by that provision, but it was inserted in the Levy with his knowledge, and it had a very significant meaning, as we shall take occasion to show at another time. The point we wish to call attention to now is, that this, like the other tricks of the Tammany Ring, was a part of the general scheme of fraud, deception and bad faith resorted to by them to neutralize what might otherwise have been good features of their charter, and to violate their promises made to the Republicans to secure its passage.

We assert, without fear of contradiction, that every Republican member of the Senate and Assembly will make an affidavit, if required, that he never heard that provision of the Tax Levy read by the Clerk; that nothing of the kind was ever suggested by any member of either House, and that he had no knowledge that such a provision was in the levy till after the adjournment of the Legislature.

OTHER SWINDLING JOBS.

But this is not the last of the Tax-levy trickiness of the Ring. After they had secured the passage of their charter they went so far in the fulfillment of their promises with Republicans as to pass an amended Election law for this City, by which inspectors and canvassers of election were to be elected by the people, and the Republican Party were guaranteed a minority representation in each election district. This was not such a law as the Republicans wanted, but it was the best they could get. Now will it be believed that the Ring attempted, through the Tax Levy, to nullify even that paltry safeguard against fraud in elections? They inserted in the Tax Levy a clause conferring on the Police Commissioners all the powers conferred by chapter 740, of the laws of 1865, which powers include the right to appoint inspectors and canvassers of election. As this was passed subsequent to the Election law it, of course, supersedes it, and it is the opinion of good lawyers that the inspectors and canvassers elected in May last have no authority to act, but that these officers must, according to law, be appointed by the Police Commissioners. It is said that the Police Commissioners do not propose to exercise their authority, and, except in a certain contingency, it was not intended by those who smuggled this clause into the Tax Levy that they should. That contingency was the running by the Young Democracy of tickets for inspectors and canvassers at the election in [illegible] number of their own men, the people would have seen the "Ring" to-day, taking advantage of the clause in the Tax Levy, and claiming that the inspectors and canvassers should be appointed by the Police Commissioners.

There were numerous other swindling jobs smuggled into the Tax Levies, designed to put money in the pockets of the Ring, which will be noticed at another time, but as they do not affect our present argument, except in so far as they bear [illegible] give the City an honest government, they [illegible] for the present.

[illegible]

Thus, much knavery was accomplished by the ring of Tammany reformers, before the adjournment of the Legislature, and during the three weeks intervening after the passage of their charter. Now, what have they done since the adjournment? Where is the Board of Aldermen, composed of prominent high-toned citizens, that Tammany promised to give us? Look over the list of names that compose that Board, and look at their recent gas-burner job which brought a hypocritical blush even to the cheek of "Boss" TWEED. After putting in nomination four respectable citizens out of the fifteen, who, it was known beforehand, would decline to run, the Ring came before the public with the doleful tale that they could not get such men as they had promised, to accept their nomination for Aldermen. One gentleman of good name and repute *did* accept, and then they had recourse to their old political tools, and made up a ticket composed of six members of the Board they had just legislated out of power, and filled in the balance with men who had done their dirty work in the Legislature and at the primaries and polls in this City. Then came the election, on the 17th day of May, less than three weeks after the Legislature adjourned and when their promises were still fresh in the minds of the people. Did they give the City an honest election? Let the following, which was published in this journal the morning after the election, and not a word of which has, or can be denied, answer this question:

"In view of the exposure of the gross election frauds in this City at the last Fall election—frauds that were fully admitted and condemned by both factions of the Democratic Party in the halls of the Legislature last Winter, it was not generally supposed that they would be again resorted to at this election. When the leaders of Tammany Hall discovered, as they did last November, that their own candidates as well as their opponents might be made to suffer from these frauds, they demanded that 'repeating should be stopped.' The Anti-Tammany factions of the Democracy, who claimed that they had been forced into the business in order to fight the devil with his own weapons, also echoed the demand that 'repeating must be stopped.' And yet in no election for years past has the business of repeating been carried on in a more open and shameless manner than it was yesterday. The Police made not the slightest effort to prevent it, though they saw it done continually before their eyes, and they actually refused to arrest men for doing it when called upon by citizens and even Magistrates, saying that they had been placed under the orders of the inspectors, and would make no arrests unless requested to do so by them.

In the First, Second, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eleventh, Thirteenth and Seventeenth Wards, gangs of repeaters marched to and fro from one poll to another all day long, without the slightest interference from the Police. In some cases they would walk out of the polling-places into the middle of the street, and there, in the face and eyes of the Police, would change their coats and hats, and receive their names and directions from the leaders of the gangs before starting for the next poll to repeat their ballots. Not only the Police but the inspectors of election were perfectly cognisant of their doings, and, so far from making any effort to prevent the frauds, in many cases they facilitated their commission, and appeared to be in full sympathy and collusion with the repeaters. In the First District of the Fourth Ward the frauds were so flagrant that one of the poll clerks became appalled at their enormity, and, abandoning his post, repaired to Judge BOSWORTH's office to relate his experiences. He stated that he had seen one man with a club-foot vote six times without question from the inspectors; that he had been called on to record five men named POWERS as having voted, when the registry allowed only two, and he clinched his charges with the general fact, that whereas the registry contained 700 names, at 10½ o'clock 500 of these had been voted, and no check whatever had been kept upon the registry. Commissioners BRENNAN and MANIERRE visited the polling-place of the district, and became so thoroughly convinced of the truth of the charges that, upon their return the inspectors were summarily dismissed and other men appointed, with the hope that they would prove better ones.

The question will naturally occur to every reader how such men came to be appointed inspectors of election, or why they were not taken into custody by Commissioners BRENNAN and MANIERRE after their rascality was thus plainly demonstrated, instead of being merely suspended. This question the Commissioners may perhaps be able to answer. The question will naturally be asked, too, who paid these repeaters? For they certainly do not do that kind of work for nothing. Fortunately, the public are enabled this time to fix the responsibility where it belongs. None of the Democratic factions opposed to Tammany Hall, neither the 'Young Democracy,' nor the 'Democratic Union,' nor the 'Constitutional Union' had any ticket in the field, and therefore had no motive for employing repeaters. Unless they were employed by the Republican Party, which no one pretends, they must have been employed by Tammany Hall, and the election frauds yesterday are to be set down as another specimen of the boasted 'reforms' that reconstructed Tammany promised to inaugurate under the new charter."

THE NATIONAL ELECTION LAW.

This was the way Tammany commenced to redeem its pledges in favor of pure elections—pledges which, more than all else, induced well-meaning Republicans in the Legislature to vote for their Charter. A few weeks after this Congress passed a law, designed to protect the ballot-box from fraud, so far, at least, as the election of its own members was concerned. It was an impartial and just law, such as no man of any party who desired an honest and fair election, could object to. How was it received by Tammany? Its organ, for the *World* had now become its organ, assailed it violently, pronounced it unconstitutional, and from the day of its passage to the present, has tried to persuade the Tammany repeaters, ballot-box stuffers and fraudulent canvassers, that the law could not be enforced and was inoperative, null and void. The leading men of Tammany are now meeting in nightly council to devise means whereby they can circumvent the object of the law, or resist its practical enforcement, and allow their repeaters and false counters to carry on their work in November next as they did in May last. We charge that they are every day adding to the pay-rolls of the City the names (generally fictitious) of the vilest and most lawless class of our population, whose only service rendered, or to be rendered, for the salaries which they draw from the tax-payers of the City, is to perpetrate frauds upon the ballot-box, and prevent an honest expression of the voice of the people at the coming election.

WAR AGAINST THE CORRUPT OLIGARCHY.

These are some of the counts in our indictment of the Tammany Ring, and they are quite sufficient to justify every independent journalist, every Republican and every honest man in waging a determined warfare against the corrupt oligarchy, who imagine that under their new charter, obtained by false pretenses, they are licensed to rob and plunder at will, but whom an outraged and indignant public will ere long sweep from power. There are many other counts in the indictment, and we shall ere long take occasion to show how the Ring have executed their trust in the management of the various departments under the new charter; how they have transformed the Police Department in a Democratic partisan machine—driving honest and faithful men out of the force, and increasing crime of all grades upward of twenty-five per cent. since Superintendent KENNEDY resigned his post; how they have ousted from the Department of Public Parks, or forced into a position where he is but a mere cipher, the man (ANDREW H. GREEN,) in whom above all others the public had confidence, and whose name has been identified from the beginning with everything that is honest and praiseworthy in the management of the Central Park. These and other matters will be attended to in due time.

MR. BRENTANO, No. 33 Union-square, has received his usual copious selection of English weeklies. The illustrated journals are fully up to their well-known standard of excellence. The *London News* and the *Graphic* are chiefly occupied with the picturesque aspect of the war. *Punch* has a very telling cartoon, forming a sequel to the celebrated one of "A Duel to the Death," and *Nature* is full of the usual suggestive and scholarly varieties of scientific discussion and criticism.

POLITICAL.

EVENTS OF OCTOBER.

Elections to be Held in Seven States—Congressional and County Conventions of the Month—The National Convention at Cincinnati.

Some of the most important political events of the year will occur during the month of October. Elections are to be held in seven States, with prospects of Republican victories in all of them. Indiana will elect Congressmen on the 11th, Florida a Lieutenant-Governor and a member of Congress on the 3d, Iowa, Ohio and Pennsylvania Congressmen on the 11th, and West Virginia a Governor and three members of Congress on the 27th.

Not the least important of the events of the month will be the assembling of a National Convention at Cincinnati, for the purpose of considering the propriety of removing the Capitol from Washington to a more eligible point further West. Although the Convention is called for the 25th, as yet nothing seems to have been done in the way of appointing delegates. The representation is to consist of three delegates from each Congressional District, six from each State at large, three from each Territory, and three from the District of Columbia, to be appointed by the Governors of the several States and Territories, and by the Mayor of the City of Washington. In the event of the failure of any Governor to name delegates, the appointments are to be made by conventions called for that purpose by direction of the Executive Committee of the National Convention which met at St. Louis on the 20th of October, 1869. The Executive Committee in their address, say:

"The discussions of the proposed removal in Congress in the Press, in the forum and among the people, directed and stimulated by the deliberations and action of the Convention which met at St. Louis, demonstrated the value of organized action in its behalf; have developed its strength, have exposed the weakness of the opposition, and leave no room to doubt that speedy success will follow vigorous and faithful effort. To the argument based on the facts that the political power of the nation—its masses of population, the seat of its greatest agricultural, mineral, commercial, mechanical and manufacturing capacity and wealth, its great railroad centres—are all found in or rapidly tending toward the centre; that in that region are to be found and developed the truest type of American character and energy; that there, far from the exposed border, but reaching with equal vigor to every quarter of its wide domain, the home of its legislative, executive and administrative power will be safest in war, and strongest in all its influences for good in peace—to all the facts and arguments, political, geographical, territorial, financial, representative, direct and indirect, theoretical and practical, arrayed in favor of removal, only these answers have been attempted, viz.: veneration for the memory of WASHINGTON, and the estimated expense of the erection of new and suitable public buildings."

There will also be several Conventions in different sections to nominate candidates for Congress. On the 3d, the Democrats of the First Louisiana District will nominate at New-Orleans; on the 4th, the conservatives of the Fifth Virginia District will nominate at Lynchburg; on the 5th, the Republicans of the Twenty-sixth New-York District will nominate at Owego; on the 6th, the Republicans of the Twenty-eighth New-York District will nominate at Rochester, to fill the unexpired term of Judge NOAH DAVIS, and the full term succeeding; on the 12th, the Democrats of the Nineteenth New-York District will nominate at Sidney Plains, and on the 13th, the Republicans of the First Massachusetts District will nominate at Wareham.

The Massachusetts Republicans and Democrats will hold their Conventions to nominate full State tickets this month—the former at Worcester on the 5th, and the latter at Fitchburg on the 19th.

Several County Conventions will be held in this State. On the 6th the Republicans of Columbia County will meet at Hudson and nominate county officers; on the same day the Democrats of Suffolk County will meet for a similar purpose at Riverhead; on the 11th the Republicans of Orange County will nominate at Goshen candidates for Sheriff, County Clerk, Special Surrogate, two Coroners and a Justice of Sessions; on the same day the Democrats of Ontario County will nominate general county officers at Canandaigua, the Democrats of Otsego County at Cooperstown on the 14th, and the Republicans of Monroe County at Rochester on the 18th.

GEN. BANKS.

The Issues of the Day—Address at Charlestown, Mass.—Position and Achievements of the Republican Party—The Black Cloud of Asiatic Immigration.

BOSTON, Sept. 28.—Gen. BANKS spoke in Prescott Hall, Charlestown, to-night, on the political issues of the day. He said that the disturbances in Europe, where republics arise in an hour, together with the condition of our own affairs, give renewed interest in the future career of the American Government. There had been no time when existing parties were more independent of the past than now. Every State had its republican government with the Union. All doubts were dispelled and discussions dismissed—a marvel to the monarchies of Europe. He claimed to speak for the Republican Party in its most liberal aspect. Judging by its records, there was no question it had grappled which it had not decided wisely, and for the benefit of the people. Taxation he considered the uppermost subject in the minds of the voters. The system was not perfect, and required time on the part of the masses to make it so. The reduction in the past year had been eighty millions, and he said he was in favor of a further reduction, especially in the income tax, which was the most onerous. The expenses of the Government had been lessened from three hundred millions to one hundred and five millions. With the exception of pensions to soldiers and widows made by the war, he felt himself bound to aid in still further lessening the yearly outlay. The business of the country, he admitted, was stagnant owing to the burdens imposed. When permanent provision was made for the payment of the debt business would revive. The labor question was alluded to as a problem that had puzzled the crowned heads of Europe. Congress, two years ago, passed an Eight-hour law to apply to Government employes, for the purpose of testing the effect of reduction in the hours of labor, though opposed by the law officers of the Government and the heads of departments. The placing of shoulder-straps over mechanics in Government workshops was alluded to in no measured terms, and the speaker promised that no influence of his should be wanting to re-enact the law in that regard which was lost during the late war. Many of the achievements of the Republican Party were enumerated, among them the recognition from foreign Powers of the right of naturalized citizens to maintain their allegiance to the United States while visiting the countries of their nativity. The black cloud of Asiatic immigration, Gen. BANKS said, could not be looked upon without alarm, and future legislation would tend to guard the country from the impending danger. He spoke an hour and appeared in harmony with his Charlestown constituents.

CONVENTIONS.

A Hitch in the Chatauqua District—Congressional and Other Nominations—Gen. Van Wyck Declines a Renomination.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 28.—The Republican Congressional Convention in the Chatauqua District met at Mayville on the 27th inst., and on the organization contesting delegations appeared from the First Assembly District. Mr. SHELDON proposed to the Convention to withdraw his name as a candidate, if Mr. SESSIONS would do the same, leaving the Convention to select a candidate to harmonize the party. This Mr. SESSIONS declined. The Convention stood ten delegates for Mr. SHELDON, five for Mr. SESSIONS, and five contested. The Convention remained in session during the afternoon, and finally adjourned this morning for eight days.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Sept. 28.—In the Middletown *Evening Press*, to-morrow, will appear a letter from Gen. C. H. VAN WYCK, declining to be the candidate for Representative to Congress for the Eleventh District again. Gen. VAN WYCK is now serving his fourth term, having been first elected in 1858, but was out of Congress during an interval of four years, mostly spent in the army.

YONKERS, N. Y., Sept. 28.—At the Democratic Congressional Convention of the Tenth District of New-York, held this morning, Dr. WILLIAM GOVAN, of Rockland County, presided. On motion of Hon. J. D. LITTLE, of Putnam County, Hon. CLARKSON N. POTTER was nominated by acclamation.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 28.—The Democratic County Convention, to-day, nominated Hon. WILLIAM WILLIAMS for Congress from the Thirtieth District, by acclamation; GROVER CLEVELAND, for Sheriff, of Erie County, and JAMES H. FISHER for County Clerk.

ALBANY, Sept. 28.—The Democrats of the Third Judicial District have nominated WILLIAM L. LEARNED for Supreme Court Justice.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sept. 28.—The Republicans of Dutchess County to-day nominated CORNELIUS

PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICANS.

Address of the State Central Committee—Record of the Party and of its Opponents.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28.—The following address to the Pennsylvania Republicans has been issued:

HEADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
No. 1,105 CHESTNUT-STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28, 1870.

The Republican State Central Committee address the people of Pennsylvania, with pride and pleasure, its political record since the Committee last addressed them. The Republican Party is a party of progress, political advancement and the dissemination of knowledge among men. The Democratic Party is a party of opposition and resistance to the onward march of an advancing civilization. The former embraces [illegible] citizens, in preference to others; the second aims to promote the interests of foreigners, in preference to our own people. With such broad differences of political faith, the actions of the two parties are in accordance therewith. The Democratic Party, wedded to slavery and seeking to perpetuate its power through that institution, had well-nigh destroyed the integrity of the Union. The Republican Party was left the task of restoring it. Through the series of years since the Democratic rebellion was crushed, the Republican Party has been industriously endeavoring to heal the wounds that the Democracy had made. By Congressional action last session, the last of the States that remained out of the Union were admitted into its paternal folds. We have now an undivided Union, with every State in the full enjoyment of its political privileges as a member thereof, notwithstanding Democratic resistance to such happy consummation. The Emancipation Proclamation and the Fourteenth Amendment gave to an entire race privileges as American citizens, which they had not heretofore possessed, upon the Jeffersonian principle of equality of man, but the Southern Democracy sought to nullify their influence, even at the expense of its own political power. This obstructive action of the Democracy necessitated the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment, conferring the right to vote on all American citizens without regard to race, color or previous condition of servitude, but the Southern Democracy endeavored to destroy the beneficent provisions of the amendment by fraud and violence; hence came the necessity of an act to enforce the provisions of the Fifteenth Amendment. Both to the amendment and the act to enforce it, the Democratic Party gave its undisguised and unqualified opposition, and still in an open and unhesitating manner denounces the amendment made under a constitutional form as unconstitutional and of no effect. This disorganizing policy it pursues throughout the Union, with a view to unite the pro-slavery feeling of the South with the stand-still policy of the Northern Democracy, in the vain hope that such unhallowed coalition may result in their once more gaining the reins of national political power. In this hope it will be surely disappointed, for no friend of equal rights and equality before the law, and no voter of that race which has been enfranchised by the liberal and enlightened action of the Republican Party, can ever give his support to a party whose political power is so retrogressive as is that of the Democratic Party. Ever anxious to relieve the people from the burdens of an oppressive taxation resulting from our efforts necessary to crush out a Democratic rebellion, the Republican Party has sought to adjust the Internal Revenue laws so as to afford immediate relief to all classes of people. It has abolished all special taxes that were so irritating and annoying, and now the merchant and manufacturer, the lawyer, the doctor, the farmer, and men in most all other occupations, can pursue their avocations without receiving visits from the tax gatherer. There now remains tax stamps for bank dividends and one or two other things which belong to the class of luxuries rather than necessities. The delicate question of so adjusting duties on imports as to afford the best possible protection to American manufacturers and their laborers against low wages, and the cheap capital of Europe, was most carefully considered by the Republican majority in Congress, and, in spite of the hostility of the Democracy, an act was passed, carefully discriminating between those articles which we could not manufacture or produce and those which we could, and affording adequate protection to the latter, and admitting the former at low rates, or free of duty. In the controversy over this act the Democratic Party was always in unison with foreign free-traders, and gave its whole influence to the interests of foreign manufacturers and importers and against the American laborer. By this reduction of internal revenue and income taxes and duty of imports, the Republican Party has relieved the people of burdens to the estimated amount of $80,000,000 per annum. In addition to this, it has reduced the army roll to a considerable extent, and the expenses of the army and navy several millions per annum. The public debt has been its special care; by careful husbanding of the resources of the people; by exacting a rigid accountability from persons employed in the Revenue department; by a closer collection of the taxes on whisky and tobacco; by a prosecution of defaulters and violators of the Revenue laws, it has managed to secure to the Treasury millions of money that under the profligate Democratic Administration were allowed to go into the hands of dishonest office-holders. By this economy and vigilance the revenues have been greatly augmented, and the results may be seen in the extinction of $160,000,000 of the public debt, since the present Administration came into power. This reduction may be still further increased when a prosperous state of the money market, now disturbed by European wars, may enable the Secretary of the Treasury to fund the public debt at a lower rate of interest, as is provided by a law of the last session.

The development of the unsettled domain by a judicious and prudent policy of land grants to railroads has resulted in the binding together of the two extremes of the Republic; opened the way for settlers to penetrate to the mines and develop the vast mineral resources of the nation that hitherto were inaccessible and valueless; saved many millions annually in the cost of army transportation, and ended the costly Indian wars wherever the "iron horse" penetrated. As soon as such of these great avenues of commerce as are necessary for the full development of the country to settlers shall have been completed, a still closer husbandry of the lands for actual settlers will obtain, and every head of a family in the nation will be enabled to get a homestead free of expense, save office fees, within reach of a market for the products of his industry along these railroads. By an act of the last session of Congress, every soldier who served ninety days in the Union Army during the late rebellion, and was honorably discharged, can now have his 160 acres under the Homestead laws, a privilege denied to others, and which will afford him a chance of a comfortable home along these great highways of the nation. In prosecuting to a successful termination these great beneficial and public measures, the Republican Party, ever attached to the interests of the people, was always met by the hostility and opposition of the Democratic Party, which seems to have no sympathy with the interests of the masses, but to be ruled by the wishes of foreign manufacturers and the importers of the great commercial cities. Holding it as a cardinal principle of republican faith that a Government should prefer the welfare of its own people to that of other nations, the Republican Party, both in its State and national legislation, has kept that end constantly in view, and labored faithfully to promote it, and despite of the clamor of the free trade Democracy, who wish to flood the country with cheap goods until their foreign friends can obtain the American market by destroying American manufacturers, with a view to then advance prices to suit themselves, as they have heretofore done, the Republican Party declares its unremitting resistance to force trade and its determined persistence in the advancement and protection of American labor. With these views concerning the protection of the interests of the people, with a determination to still further reduce taxation and the expenses of the Government with a funding of the National debt at a lower rate of interest, and a stringent collection of the public revenues, and the Republican Party will add to its unsurpassed and brilliant record an example of successful administration such as the nation has not heretofore seen. It commends itself to the unbiased judgment of all lovers of their country, and claims that it is entitled to the support of every true American citizen. While the National Administration has been thus successful in administering the political and financial affairs of the General Government, the administration of our State affairs has not been less satisfactory. Large amounts of outstanding dues have been collected, and the taxes have been reduced, and there has been paid on the public debt of the State eight and a quarter millions of dollars since the termination of the war. With careful management under Republican rule, the day is not far distant when the whole public debt of the State will be extinguished, and the people relieved from all taxation, excepting so much as may be necessary for the ordinary administration of State affairs. With such record the Committee feels that it may be proud, and although there may be no exciting State or national questions prominently before the people, yet with the well-known hostility of the Democracy to the American principles and the policy of Republicanism, it urges every Republican to earnest action at the coming election. Every member gained by the Democracy in our State or in the national Legislature will be an encouragement to that party to pursue their disastrous measures, and will discourage and dishearten the Republicans, while every member gained by the Republicans will strengthen their hands in doing good for the people. Let all dissensions, then, wherever they may be in our ranks, be healed; let every candidate consider himself a representative having the care of the party's interest, rather than of his own; and his private wishes and personal [illegible] should everywhere be sacrificed [illegible] of our country's welfare [illegible] union there is strength, and [illegible] results at the coming election [illegible] every one who has at heart the [illegible] the State and Nation [illegible] of the Republican Party which has thus far been so [illegible]. Pennsylvania must maintain [illegible] Republican strength in Congress, or her delegation will be relatively [illegible]. The Legislature is charged with [illegible] of apportioning the State for Legislative and Congressional purposes, giving an importance which only occurs once in ten years, and the loss of Pennsylvania would, in all probability, occasion the loss of her electoral vote to the Republican candidate for President in 1872; and a Democratic Legislature, if elected, will so apportion the State as to prevent the Republican Party from retaining the positions they have held so honorably for the last six years. Let only those who were loyal and true during the rebellion be trusted, and the world will learn that a free Republic cannot die. Let no feeling of distrust or apathy as to the result keep a single Republican voter from attendance at the polls at an early hour on election-day, and a victory as glorious and complete as greeted you last October will again crown our efforts.

JOHN COVODE, Chairman.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Fourteenth Assembly District Woodford and Kaufman Club.

A ratification meeting of the Fourteenth Assembly District Woodford and Kaufman Club was held in Masonic Hall, Thirteenth-street, the President, JOHN H. BRADY, in the chair, and a full attendance of members.

Chaplain GAYLOR was introduced as the first speaker, and expressed his most sanguine belief that the Republican Party was about to redeem the State this Fall from the thraldom of Tammany. He said the people of New-York felt that they had suffered so long under the rule of Tammany that it would be a burning disgrace for them to submit to it any longer.

Gen. PINCKNEY offered a series of resolutions cordially ratifying the Republican nomination for the State ticket, and closing with the following:

Resolved, That the calumnies issued against our candidate for Governor by a venal and subsidized Press meet with our scorn and contempt, and are eminently worthy of the political faction who hold their positions to-day by notorious and shameful frauds committed by them through their paid and subservient Judges of the Courts in the issue of false naturalization papers and repeating at the ballot-box.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Gen. JAS. F. HALL then delivered an eloquent and telling speech, devoted mainly to a review of what the Republican Party had done for this country, and closing with an urgent appeal to his hearers to continue to work zealously for the ascendency of a party to which it was an honor for any American to belong.

The meeting was afterward addressed by Gen. [illegible] and others, and adjourned with cheers for the ticket.

The Irish Republican Grant Club of the Seventh Ward.

The Seventh Ward Irish Republican Grant Club held its usual weekly meeting at No. 115 East Broadway, last evening, Capt. EUGENE O'SHEA in the chair. The Club, which has already mustered a good many members under the Republican banner, had its ranks considerably augmented, on Monday night, by large accessions. It promises to become a powerful and influential organization in a Ward which heretofore has been notorious for its Democratic tendencies.

Speeches were made by the President, Mr. O'SHEA, Dr. POWELL and others, on the duties of Irish citizens in the coming election. It was very strongly advocated by the speakers that our Irish fellow-citizens should display more independence of spirit than to allow themselves to be led at the beck of every Democratic demagogue who made promises only to betray them. The Club intends to support, among the regular nominees of the Saratoga Convention, PATRICK F. MURRAY, nominated by the Soldiers' and Sailors' Club for their Assembly Representative. A committee was appointed to get up a mass-meeting under the auspices of the Club.

The meeting then adjourned.

The Hill and Rafferty Contest in New-Jersey.

The contest in the Fourth New-Jersey Congressional District is exciting much interest in and out of that State. JOHN HILL, who has represented the district for four years, was, on the 1st inst., unanimously renominated—no competing candidate and no opposition—and on the 14th of September the Democrats again nominated PHILIP RAFFERTY, of Paterson, who was defeated by MR. HILL in 1868 by seventy-nine majority. Mr. HILL owed this his third nomination to his high character, great worth and popularity, and his ability, industry and unexceptionable course as a member, where he was conspicuous in advocating reduction of taxes and expenses, in opposing all corrupt and schemiing legislation, and advocating every fair measure of reform. He was an ardent supporter of the bill to abolish franking, and succeeded in passing it through the House, and equally earnest in advocating Mr. JENCKES' Civil Service Reform bill. The country cannot afford to lose such men from Congress, and the voters of the Fourth New-Jersey District will do themselves credit and honor, and benefit New-Jersey and the country, by again re-electing Mr. HILL. His former experience and the influence already acquired at Washington will enable him now to serve his constituents better than ever. Mr. RAFFERTY is a manufacturer of machinery at Paterson, of large wealth, of Irish birth, and a Roman Catholic, and is most zealously supported by that denomination on religious grounds, and as they number some 6,000 to 7,000 voters in the district, Mr. RAFFERTY relies largely upon them to secure his election. He obtained his nomination after a hard struggle by a majority of four on the last ballot—eighty-eight to eighty-four—defeating several prominent Democrats, and among them the well-known ABRAM S. HEWITT. Mr. RAFFERTY's Democratic opponents allege that he carried his delegates by a lavish expenditure of money, and precipitating the whole Irish vote of the district upon the primary meetings, and even then had to buy up five of the delegates who were elected against him. He is bondsman for FISK and GOULD in their indictment for conspiracy at Paterson.

Where the Money Goes.

From the Sun, Sept. 28.

The dresses and laces appeared to be the greatest attraction. The most expensive dress was made of black Lyons velvet, trimmed with corn-colored satin, white Brussels point-lace, artificial flowers and ostrich plumes. It cost [illegible]. It is exceedingly tasteful, and weighs about ninety pounds. The trail was six yards in length. It is believed that this dress has been purchased by Col. JAMES FISK, Jr., who intends to present it to Mlle. CELINE MONTALAND.

The great event of the day was the arrival of Col. JAMES FISK, Jr. He accompanied the peerless MONTALAND. He was dressed in his $20,000 diamond pin, brown velvet coat, with white Marseilles vest, brilliant dove-colored pantaloons, a broad striped shirt and collar, No. 4 lavender kid gloves, (ladies' size, latest importation,) shiny patent-leather boots, and heavy Mexican spurs, with rowels of pure gold. Mlle. MONTALAND was dressed in mourning. She examined everything with the greatest interest. It is understood that Col. FISK's purchases were very heavy.

The new number of *Harper's Weekly* is accompanied by a double-page illustrated supplement giving "A bird's-eye view of Paris and its surroundings." The picture forms a very valuable adjunct to existing maps illustrating the same subject, affording as it does a complete view of the real aspect of the city with its public buildings, as well as of the Rivers Seine and Marne and the double line of fortifications.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers ready for mailing. Price, 5 cents.

It contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country for TWO DOLLARS a year. Five copies, $9; ten copies, $15; twenty copies, $25. An extra copy to getter-up of club of ten or twenty subscribers, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Eureka Mineral Water—Saratoga, superior to all others. For sale by druggists. H. V. LEVY, Agent, No. 7 Hudson River Railroad Depot, Varick-st.

Depot for Congress and Empire Spring Waters, No. 94 Chambers-st., near Broadway. The genuine sold on draught.

Bank Vault Blown Open!
WATCHMAN GAGGED!!
MARVIN & CO.'S SAFE ATTACKED!!!
IT RESISTED ALL EFFORTS AND PRESERVED ITS CONTENTS ENTIRE.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NORTHUMBERLAND, PENN., was entered on Thursday night, Sept. 22, with above result. Particulars of the transaction and other safes equally as good can be furnished by

MARVIN & CO.
265 BROADWAY, New-York,
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Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, (Established 20 years,) 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

MARRIED.

HAYWARD—PIERCE.—On Tuesday, Sept. 27, at the residence of the bride's father, Tarrytown, by Hon. A. B. Tappan, Justice of the Supreme Court, MELVILLE HAYWARD to SARAH W., daughter of John W. Pierce.

LAING—FERRIS.—On Thursday, Sept. 15, by Rev. Wm. H. Moore, Rector of St. George's Church, Hempstead, L. I., JAMES B. LAING to EMILIE M. FERRIS, both of Brooklyn.

MERWIN—SEE.—At No. 304 West 17th-st., on Monday, Sept. 26, by Rev. Nathaniel Thompson, EDWIN F. MERWIN, of New-Haven, Conn., to Miss ANNIE A. SEE, daughter of Wm. S. See. No cards.

SMITH—COLMAN.—On Wednesday, Sept. 28, at St. Barnabas' Church, Irvington, on the Hudson, by Rev. W. H. Benjamin, Rector, CHARLES E. SMITH, of Brooklyn, to CORINNE COLMAN, daughter of the late Samuel Colman.

VALENTINE—SHOURDS.—In Philadelphia, on 22d inst., by Rev. R. M. Patterson, ANTHONY POST VALENTINE to JULIA, only daughter of Francis A. Shourds, Esq., of San Francisco, Cal.

DIED.

BALDWIN.—On Tuesday evening, Sept. 27, ELIZABETH, widow of Gabriel M. Baldwin, in the 72d year of her age.

Funeral will take place on Saturday, at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Thomas Marshall, East Williamsburg, L. I.

DAVIS.—At White Plains, N. Y., on Tuesday, Sept. 27, 1870, CHARLES H. DAVIS, in the [illegible] year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence on Thursday afternoon, 29th inst., at 3 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Cypress Hills on Friday morning for interment.

FOSTER.—In this City, on the 28th inst., FLORENCE, aged 1 year and 4 months, youngest daughter of Charles B. and Emma J. Foster, of Utica, N. Y., and grand-daughter of James L. Jackson, of this City. The remains will be taken to Utica for interment.

GAMBLE.—On Tuesday evening, the 27th inst., GILBERT V. GAMBLE, aged 47 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from Christ Church, Clinton-st., Brooklyn, at 3 o'clock, Thursday afternoon, 29th inst.

NORTON.—Of disease of the heart, at his late residence, in Hempstead, L. I., Wednesday morning, 28th inst., WILLIAM NORTON, counselor-at-law, aged 52 years.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral, Friday morning, 30th inst., at 10 o'clock.

PARKER.—On Tuesday, 27th inst., after a brief illness of pneumonia, ELIZABETH, wife of Edward Parker. Notice and particulars of funeral hereafter.

SCHREINER.—On 27th inst., EDWIN FRANCIS, son of Osmond H. and Sarah M. Schreiner, in the 3d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, at 2 P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 51 Cambridge-place, Brooklyn.

SANFORD.—On Monday, the 26th inst., REBECCA HALSTED MAYER, wife of Marcus B. Sanford, in the 31st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 120 East 46th-st., on Thursday, 29th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

TRAVER.—On Tuesday, Sept. 27, LULU E., daughter of J. Oakley and Sarah L. Traver.

Relatives and friends are requested to attend her funeral on Friday, Sept. 30, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Elm-place Congregational Church, Brooklyn. Take Fulton-av. cars from Fulton Ferry.

VAN BLARCOM.—At Cornwall, on the Hudson, on the 26th inst., JOHN A. VAN BLARCOM, aged 54 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from St. John's M. E. Church, corner of Bedford-av. and Wilson-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday, Sept. 30, at 1 P. M.

WESTERVELT.—On Tuesday, Sept. 27, RICHARD HENRY, Jr., youngest child of Dr. Richard H. and Mary Westervelt, aged 9 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of the parents, Bowden-av., fourth house east of Monticello-av., Bergen, Jersey City, N. J., on Thursday afternoon, Sept. 29, at 3 o'clock.

WILLCOMB.—On Second Day, (Monday,) 25th of ninth month, JOHN WILLCOMB, aged 77 years.

Funeral services will be held at the Friends' Meeting House, Rutherford-place, corner of East 15th-st., on Fifth Day, Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

YATES.—Died last evening, at his residence in this City, Brig.-Gen. CHARLES YATES.

The relatives and friends of Charles Yates are respectfully invited to attend the funeral [illegible] his late residence, No. [illegible], at 3 o'clock on Friday afternoon, Sept. 30. His remains will be taken to Albany.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AU BON MARCHE.
NO. 911 BROADWAY,
(Between 20th and 21st sts.)
RUSSIA LEATHER FANS,
and all other kinds.
RUSSIA LEATHER AND SILK CANE PARASOLS.
JET GOODS, BRUSHES, COMBS, LUBIN'S EXTRACTS, SOAPS AND POWDER,
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300 FINE ENGLISH IRON-STONE DINNER SETS, $20.
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VASES, PARIAN, SILVER-PLATED WARE.
ILLUMINATED, CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES, (entirely new designs by our own artist,) in all colors to match furniture and room decorations.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUNCHINELLO.
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THE YOUNG DEMOC-RATS TRYING TO PUT OUT THE HOFFMAN LIGHT,
And other hits, social and political, equally effective
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BUY THE OCTOBER NUMBER.
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I. Paule and Francesca. 8x10 inches.—Doré.
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IV. Lake of Tiberias.
V. The Gorge of the Abana.
VI. Reed and Gourd Rafts. (Two Cuts.)
VII. Dinner in the Sweet Canal.
VIII. Capture of the Canoe.
IX. The Broken Urn.
X. The Prisoners of War. (Comic.)—Frank Beard.
THE ALDINE PRESS is the most sumptuous and costly illustrated paper in the world. 12 pp. imperial folio, toned paper. Issued monthly. On rollers, to go by mail, $3 20.
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SUTTON, BOWNE & CO., Publishers,
No. 23 Liberty-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The only business transacted at the Exchange yesterday, (Sept. 28,) was a postponement by MULLER, WILKINS & Co., until Oct. 12, of the sale of property on Eighty-third-street, near Avenue A. The attendance was larger than usual, and had any property been offered, a competition would, without doubt, have ensued, for many prominent real estate men and large operators were present. In regard to real estate matters but little can be said, for the market is extremely quiet. Today some business is to be transacted at the Exchange, unless postponement should occur, which unfortunately now seems to be generally the case. Of suburban sales three will take place—at Mamaroneck, by S. DINGEE & Co.; at Jamaica, L. I., by WINANS, SANDS & GARRETTSON, and at Englewood, N. J., by J. B. MILLER, respectively. All these projects were referred to at length yesterday, and for further information reference is made to our advertising columns. Attention is also called to the notices of sales for next month, particularly that of A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., of lots at Scotch Plains, N. J., and that of A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., of property at Pelham, in Westchester County. Both of these sales are worthy of notice, and a more extended one will be given at a future day.

One of the most pleasant real estate excursions of the season was made, yesterday, at the invitation of Messrs. ALFRED B. DARLING and CHARLES CRARY, of this City, the owners of the Chester Hill property, located at Mount Vernon, in Westchester County. The party, numbering some thirty or forty persons, took the 11½ A. M. train on the New-Haven Railway, and arrived at the village of Mount Vernon shortly after 12. The object of the excursion was for the purpose of viewing the improvements already made, and in progress in this section, and with particular reference to the Chester Hill property. The estate embraces 130 acres of land, and is within ten minutes' walk of the village. Since the Hill was purchased by the present owners, some years since, the work of improvement has been steadily going on. Drives and walks have been laid out and graded, trees set out, now finely advanced, and other changes made which make it one of the most desirable places for a suburban residence in the vicinity of New-York. Already some twenty handsome dwellings have been erected and disposed of, the majority of which are now occupied by citizens of the Metropolis. Unlike many schemes before the public, it is not designed to dispose of the property at auction, but to continue the improvements, and to sell off the desirable lots at prices and on terms to suit such purchasers as may wish to settle in this locality. If desired, dwellings are erected and sold with the property. Chester Hill is within easy reach of the City by both the Harlem and New-Haven Railways, and its beauties being so rapidly and generously developed, it cannot fail, in a very brief period, to command its full share of public favor. The excursionists, yesterday, were handsomely entertained at one of the newly-erected houses on the property, and returned to the City about 5 o'clock, after passing a most enjoyable day. Full particulars in regard to the size, value, &c., of lots, can be obtained of CHARLES CRARY, Esq., No. 104 Broadway.

WM. H. RAYNOR reports having disposed of the following property at private sale: Four lots, north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, 150 feet west of Eighth-avenue, and four on rear, fronting One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, for $26,500. He also reports the sale of four full lots, north-west corner of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street and Sixth-avenue drive, and frame house on rear, for $30,000; also, two lots, north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, opposite Mount Morris-square, for $8,000, each, which are being improved.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.	
Water-st., No. 614, 26.2x64.5	$31,500
Water-st., No. 616, 20.6x65.11	
37th-st., s. s., 120.10 ft. w. of 7th-av., 20.2x80	12,000
42d-st., s. s., 500 ft. e. of 8th-av., 78x98.9	38,000
52d-st., s. s., 286.4 ft. w. of 8th-av., 16.7x100.5	15,500
54th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x100.5	6,500
80th-st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of 5th-av., th. w., 50x102.2	22,000
117th-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 2d-av., 50x110.11	6,000
118th-st., s. s., where it intersects the centre line of the old road that led to Harlem Bridge, thence east, 8x100.1x31.2x103.6	1,160
131st., s. s., 315 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20x99.11	4,250
Lexington-av., e. s., 20 ft. s. of 55th-st., 18.6x80	28,000
2d-av., e. s., 25.2 ft. n. of 48th-st., 25.1x100	22,000
Leases Recorded.	
3d-av., No. 2,255, 3 years, per year	$1,300
Hudson-st., No. 5, 5 years, per year	600
KINGS COUNTY.	
Brooklyn.	
Clinton-av., e. s., 75 ft. s. of Amity-st., 25x60	$25,000
Macomb-st., n. e. s., 144.10 ft. s. e. of 4th-av., 20x59.11x59	800
Stockholm-st., n. w. s., 350 ft. n. e. of Evergreen-av., 25x100	3,000
Willow-st., s. e. s., adjoining R. Field, 35.5x100, h. and l., indefinite, foreclosure	10,600
16th-st., n. e. s., 188.6 ft. s. e. of 3d-av., 55.8x93.3	30,000
16th-st., n. e. s., 44.6 ft. s. e. of 3d-av., 154x119.4x18.5x49.10x93.3	
No. 15 North Pier, Atlantic Dock, h. and l.	8,000
Carlton-av., w. s., 79.4 ft. s. of DeKalb-av., 21.9x66.6, foreclosure	2,900
DeKalb-av., s. s., 90 ft. w. of Oxford-st., 20x100	10,900
Miller-av., w. s., 125 ft. n. of Broadway, 25x100	300
Putnam-av., n. s., 311 ft. e. of Classon-av., 21x88.1	1,500
Snediker-av., e. s., 106.5 ft. s. of Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroad, 50x100, (1869)	750
RICHMOND COUNTY.	
Castleton.	
Marion-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of Dubois-av., 25x100	$200
Burgher-av., corner of 1st-st., 78x100	1,200
North Shore.	
South-av., adjoining N. Van Name's lot, No. 90, 100x149	$600
South-av., lot No. 89, adjoining above, 50x149	300
Southfield.	
Linden Park, 9 lots	$1,500
Middletown.	
Richmond road, corner Housman-av., 82.4x450	$500
Osgood-av., n. s., adjoining R. M. Brantingham's, 25x120	1,600
NEW-JERSEY.	
Newark.	
Downing-st., s. s., 58 ft. w. of Monroe-av., 19.6x65	$1,850
Johnson-st., n. s., 272 ft. from McWhorter-st., 29x70x41.4	2,300
Fairmont-av., w. s., 525 ft. s. of West Bank-st., 25x100	$1,400
Waverly-place, s. s., 50 ft. e. of Monmouth-st., 25x100	1,350
Caldwell.	
Newark and Pompton Pike, adjoining Personett's, 46-100 acres	$475
Jersey City.	
Scott-st., s. s., 125 ft. from Summit-st., 100x100	$2,000
Tonnelle-av., w. s., 47 ft. s. of Halzman's property, 75x305	1,000
Varick-st., w. s., 20 ft. s. of Mercer-st., 20x75	12,000
South 2d-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of Brunswick-st., 25x100	2,000
West Hoboken.	
Lot No. 5, block A, DeMott's map, 25x75	$500
Harrison.	
Sussex-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 5th-st., 50x100	$800
Warren-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 5th-st., 50x100	800

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NO. 41 WEST 47TH-ST.—house brown-stone, 25x55, four stories, built in the best manner, as by day's work, for the present occupant; lot full size, Columbia College lease, 21 years, at only $250 annual ground rent, with three renewals of 21 years each. Apply on the premises, or to A. REQUA, No. 24 Pine-st. Also, for sale, an eligible pew in the West Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Hastings',) in 42d-st. Apply as above.

FOR SALE—NO. 139 WEST 53D-ST., FOUR-story brown-stone, high-stoop hard wood finished extra plumbed, first-class house at a bargain.
J. W. STEVENS, on the premises, or No. 6 Pine-st., 2 P. M.

FOR SALE—ON 9TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., a three-story high-stoop brick house, 22.6 feet wide; newly frescoed; in complete order; all improvements. WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN, NEAR Stuyvesant-square, a four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, in perfect order. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, in perfect order, situated in West 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Full particulars from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone-front Mansard-roof house for sale, in Brooklyn, on Clinton-av., 100 feet north of Lafayette-av., west side; the most desirable location in either Brooklyn or New-York; the house is elegantly finished in all respects; French plate glass; black-walnut sash-doors, stairs, &c.; eighteen rooms, any amount of pantries, drawers, &c., in fact, all modern improvements; twenty minutes by Greene-av. cars from Fulton Ferry; a stable lot, if wanted. Also, No. 252 Clermont-av., between De Kalb and Willoughby avs., a two and a half story brick-front brown-stone basement and trimmings house, ten rooms; has been lately plumbed, overhauled and frescoed by the owner, with the intention of making a permanent home of it; it is a perfect gem; prices moderate and terms easy.
Apply on the premises, to
THOMAS FAGAN.
Immediate possession.

FOR SALE—$13,000.—FIRST-CLASS HOUSE in desirable neighborhood, No. 34 1st-place, Brooklyn. Address N. A. HALE, No. 50 Clinton-av., Albany, N. Y.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

JEWELERS AND LAWYERS.—A FINE second-story front office, four plate-glass windows, room 26 by 35, on Broadway near Cortlandt-st., to rent; possession immediately. Inquire at No. 177 Broadway, insurance office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A HOUSE within two blocks of 5th-av., must be not less than 25 feet wide and three rooms deep. Address, with price, &c., G. R. S., No. 78 Gold-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.
A house at Flushing, L. I., twenty minutes from 34th-st.; in the village, elevated and healthy, with all the modern improvements and in perfect repair; house is finished with hard woods, frescoed and papered; green-house, stable and carriage-house, fine garden, lawn and trees; will sell at a sacrifice and on very easy terms; can be occupied immediately. Address RUFUS W. LEAVITT, No. 12 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.—THE WELL-KNOWN HOMEstead, late the property of Gen. JEREMIAH MILLER, and for some years past occupied by his widow, Mrs. Phebe Miller, now deceased. The place is situated in the very centre of the main village of East Hampton, on the west side of the street, directly opposite to the new church, near the Post-office and Academy, and adjoining the property of Samuel B. Gardiner, Esq., of Gardiner's Island. The lot contains eight acres of land of the very best quality, has a very wide front on the street, sufficient for two building lots, has on it a very large and commodious house, built in the most thorough manner and of the best materials, a small barn, and fruit-trees of considerable value. The location is very desirable, either for a genteel and healthy country establishment, a Summer resort for boarding and sea bathing, or a place for business of any kind suitable to be conducted in a village like East Hampton. It will be sold to close the estate, and if not sold at private sale before that time, it will be sold at public auction, on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of October next, at 2 o'clock P. M. Title clear. Inquire further of
DAVID H. HUNTTING, or
ROSALIE M. BAKER.
EAST HAMPTON, Aug. 8, 1870.

ORANGE, N. J.—PERFECT ENGLISH COTtage residence, complete in every respect; thirteen rooms, gas and water throughout; stables, out-buildings; excellent location near depot; road macadamized, fine lawns, ample shade. Rent furnished privilege purchase. Apply to HAMILTON & WALLIS, 9 Nassau, N. Y.

AT LLEWELLYN PARK, ORANGE County, N. J.—Cottage Ornee, on Tulip-avenue, opposite RAMBLE, containing all modern conveniences, eleven handsome rooms, hard-wood finish, stables, commanding elegant views; rent privilege purchase. HAMILTON & WALLIS, 9 Nassau, corner Pine, Orange Real Estate Agents.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 343 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A VERY desirable tract of forty acres on the slope of the Orange Mountain, with commanding views, excellent and never-failing springs of water; there is money in it. W. H. SHROPE, No. 181 Broadway, Room No. 2.

PASSAIC, N. J.—FOR SALE, "ON THE heights," a villa plot, 122 by 125, over six city lots, corner lot; price, $4,000; six minutes from depot. Address E. MEAD, No. 350 Broadway, or call upon him in Passaic, Gregory-av.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

$400 RENT FOR A LARGE FURNISHED house, to April 1, at Bergen Point, N. J., eight minutes' walk from landing; fifty trains a day; take steam-boat *Chancellor*, foot Liberty-st., at 11½ A. M.; conveniences of carriage. Inquire for J. P. RINGGOLD.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY ENGLISH-basement brick house; rent $500; water, gas, sewer; situated in Fort Greene-place, near the Park. Apply to M. T. BEERS, No. 39 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET, AT MONTCLAIR, N. J.—A well-furnished house of nine rooms; side-walks to the door. Apply to GEO. M. CLEARMAN, No. 110 Wall-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.
Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate,
NO. 6 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
FIRST GREAT SALE AT
SCOTCH PLAINS,
Fanwood Station, one hour from the New-York side of the river, by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, on
THURSDAY, OCT. 6, 1870,
at 12 M., on the premises,
SIX HUNDRED CHOICE LOTS
will be positively sold at auction, situated immediately at the village; CHURCHES, SCHOOLS and STORES adjoining; PLANK WALK to station.
PLANK WALK IN FRONT OF EACH LOT.

This property is without doubt among the most desirable ever offered on the line of the Central Road, no expense having been spared in preparing for immediate occupancy. The streets are handsomely graded. The location is most beautiful, being just at the base of the blue range of mountains, and lovely views are obtained. A clear mountain stream crosses the property.

REMARKABLY EASY TERMS.

ONLY TEN DOLLARS PAYMENT REQUIRED ON EACH LOT; BALANCE PAYABLE IN INSTALLMENTS. GREAT OPPORTUNITY FOR MEN OF MODERATE MEANS.

FREE TRAIN AND COLLATION.

GRAFULLA'S SPLENDID SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND WILL ACCOMPANY THE EXCURSION.

For descriptive maps and railroad passes apply to
COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys, No. 49 Wall-st.,
R. O. GLOVER, No. 1 Dey-st.,
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER, No. 6 Pine-st.

S. DINGEE, Auctioneer.

GREAT AUCTION SALE
OF
FINE VILLA PROPERTY
AND DESIRABLE VILLAGE LOTS IN
RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.,
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 5, 1870, AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M.,
ON THE GROUNDS.
74 BEAUTIFUL PLOTS, EQUAL to 416 CITY LOTS,
in size to suit all purchasers; a few minutes from Rye Station and three-quarters of a mile from Rye beach; land high and rolling.

Two modern COTTAGE villas of 12 rooms each, and one COTTAGE of 4 rooms.

SALE PEREMPTORY.

Trains leave depot New-York and New-Haven Railroad, 27th-st. and 4th-av., at 9 A. M. and 11½ A. M. Carriages will await arrival of trains at Rye Station to convey visitors to and from the grounds.

For maps, circulars or further particulars, apply to
J. M. HALSTEAD, (owner,) on the grounds;
T. S. SHEPERD, No. 205 Broadway;
Or, DINGEE, KETCHAM & CO., No. 82 Cedar-st.

R. J. GARRETTSON, Auctioneer.

JAMAICA, LONG ISLAND.—AUCTION sale THIS DAY, Sept. 29, 1870, on the premises, 12 o'clock, 829 building lots. Sale positive. By WINANS, SANDS & GARRETTSON, No 91 Cedar-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

PURCHASING AND DISBURSING
PAY-MASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES NAVY,
NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 27, 1870.

Proposals, sealed and indorsed on envelope, "Bids for Supplies Advertised," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock the 1st proximo, for the following supplies of the best quality, to be delivered free of expense at the Navy-yard, New-York, viz.:

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.

10 bars 3-in.x1-in. best "Ulster" iron, about 2,200 lbs.
10 bars 2½-in. square "Ulster" iron, about 2,600 lbs.

Bidders are referred to the respective officers in charge of the Navy-yard for the samples and further information, and will state in their proposals the date within which they will complete deliveries if awarded to them, which must not exceed ten days from date of order.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award each article or item separate, as may be most to its interest.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded within the time specified.

Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour above named, when parties interested are invited to be present.

J. O. BRADFORD,
Pay-master United States Navy.

PENS.

WASHINGTON MEDALLION PENS.
Distribution of $9,000 of the fourth series on the Patron's Fund. See the bulletin of the Company in the *Tribune* of Mondays.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!
HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Chickering & Sons, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $5 to $20 monthly until paid: the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. Monthly installments received for same.

PIANO-FORTES—THIRTY SECOND-hand pianos, comprising squares, uprights and grands of various makers, in thorough order, for sale at low prices, by
CHICKERING & SONS,
No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

THE GALIN METHOD OF INSTRUCTION IN MUSIC.—MR. C. H. FARNHAM'S classes will be formed on each TUESDAY in October, at 4 o'clock P. M., at Messrs. Chickering & Sons', East 14th-st.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash or on installments. Come and see them at M. M. MERRELL'S Wareroom, No. 8 Union-square (165 4th-av.)

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH,
FRENCH AND GERMAN,
No. 40 Washington-square, (south,)
GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.
Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms, and opens its twenty-eighth academic year Sept. 12. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 620 FIFTH-AVENUE.
Fourteenth year opens Sept. 21. Able masters in charge of the several departments.
Carriages provided for pupils at a distance.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

E. DE CRAUZAT'S FRENCH AND English school for boys, with primary department, will reopen Sept. 15, at No. 302 West 34th-st., near 7th-av. Pupils received at any time; number limited to forty; modern languages taught by experienced teachers. French is the language of the school. Circulars and references to be obtained at the school.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 875 Broadway.—Boys preparing for business can become quick at figures, rapid business writers and good book-keepers. Open day and evening.

MISS COMSTOCK'S,
NO. 32 WEST 40TH-ST.,
Reservoir Park, near 5th-av.
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
1870 and 1871 school year has commenced. Vacancies may be filled during October.
The exclusively French and German department now being organized will in no way change the thorough course with pupils who do not join this special arrangement.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN
No. 88 Madison-av., between 28th and 29th sts.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.
Address as above.

MISS MERLE'S.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
For young ladies and children,
NO. 7 EAST 27TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1870. Address as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES and CHILDREN, CORNER PARK-AV. and 38TH ST., (Murray Hill,) will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1870.
Address as above.

MRS. PARKS'
BOARDING AND DAY SHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 153 Madison-av., corner 32d-st.
Formerly Ferris' Female Institute.
Reopens Sept. 21. For circulars apply as above.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
French and English Boarding and Day School For Young Ladies and Children,
At No. 22 West 18th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, 1870. Address as above.

MRS. PRINCE AND MISS LYONS'
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 204 West Twenty-third-st., will open Sept. 14, 1870. Apply for circulars to above address.

MISS JAUDON'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN
Day School for young ladies, No. 5 East 27th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 26.

MRS. EDWARD S. WHITE,
No. 59 West 42d-st,
opposite Reservoir Park. English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children; will reopen Sept. 26.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Established 1854, for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men. Thorough teaching. Common sense management. Reopens Sept. 5. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 208 Yonkers, N. Y.

HOME INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y., a Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 14. For circulars, address Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—SCHOLASTIC exercises will be resumed in this institution for the one hundred and seventeenth year since its foundation, on MONDAY, the 3d day of October proximo. Candidates for admission will be received on FRIDAY, Sept. 30, and SATURDAY, Oct. 1, at 10 o'clock A. M. each day, at the College. Students of the College classes, who have conditions to fulfill, will present themselves at the College on SATURDAY, Oct. 1.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL—No. 233 4th-av., between 24th and 25th sts. 107TH YEAR begins MONDAY, Sept. 12. CLASSICAL, ENGLISH and PRIMARY DEPARTMENTS. FRENCH, GERMAN and DRAWING, NO EXTRA CHARGES. Apply for catalogue.
B. H. CAMPBELL, A. B., Principal.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS."—BEGIN their 10th year Sept. 20. For girls 15 W. 42d-st., (removed from 86 W. 28th-st.) N. B.—Private recitation rooms for young ladies connected with the above. Boys' school 1,400 B'way, cor. 39th-st. For admission or circulars apply to Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 W. 42d-st.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL reopen their boarding and day school for young ladies at Mamaroneck on WEDNESDAY, the 6th September. Circulars can be procured at the music store No. 4 Leroy-place, or by addressing the Principal at Mamaroneck.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Reopens Sept. 14. The best features of European and home schools. Especial attention to modern languages, music and art. For the Studio, Mr. Fred. Rondel. Lewis' Gymnastics. Prospectus at Dutton's, Broadway, or by post of the Rector, Rev. GEO. T. RIDER.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.—Nos. 86, 88 and 90 Montague-st., (new Nos. 138, 138 and 140.)—The Fall term of the twentieth year of this day and boarding school for young ladies will open Sept. 19. Send for a circular.
CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE for young gentlemen, No. 27 West 33d-st., will reopen on Sept. 20. Day and boarding scholars; English, French, German and Spanish languages; Primary, Commercial, Classical, and Scientific Departments.
E. FEZANDIE, Principal.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A Boarding school for young ladies, reopens Tuesday Sept. 20. Address for particulars, Mrs. CORNELIA McVICKAR MILLER, Principal, Riverdale, on Hudson. Circulars at Appleton's, No. 90 Grand-st.

A FRENCH, ENGLISH AND LATIN Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, by Mlle. TARDIVEL, No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Unsurpassed accommodations for permanent boarders.

MISS WARREN'S ENGLISH AND French School for boys, reopens Sept. 19, in Trenor's Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Those wishing a good school will do well to call.

PROF. ROUSSEL'S FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, No. 810 6th-av., reopens Sept. 19. Boarding and day pupils prepared for college or business; French the language of the school; primary department. Send for circular.

MRS. DOTY AND MRS. TRIVETT—Boarding and Day School for young ladies at Astoria, N. Y. Being situated near New-York, the school combines the advantages of City and country. It opens the 1st Monday in October.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 45 East 34th-st., New-York, will reopen on Sept. 28. Particular attention given to French and German. For circulars call or address as above.

MISS McINTOSH'S "HOME CLASS" for ladies, will reopen on MONDAY, Nov. 14, at her residence, No. 15 West 24th-st. First subject: "German History and Literature."

THE MISSES GREEN'S SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 1 5th-av., N. Y., (first door from Washington-square,) will be reopened by their successors, the Misses GRAHAM, Sept. 26, 1870.

BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.—WM. H. LEGGETT'S school, No. 1,214 Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 19. Primary department and gymnasium; number limited. Circulars No. 224 East 10th-st.

THE MISSES DWIGHT'S ENGLISH and French School for young ladies and little girls, at No. 63 Harrison-st., South Brooklyn, will be reopened Sept. 20.

MISS BRUSH (SUCCESSOR TO THE late Mrs. Fitz-Henri) will continue her school for young ladies and children at No. 40 Irving-place, commencing WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING-SCHOOL for both sexes; total cost in common English $210 per year. Address Rev. T. HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY, corner of Washington-place and Wooster-st., reopens Sept. 12. M. M. HOBBY, G. CHASE, Principals.

MRS. FREDERICK JONSON'S PRIVATE classes for young ladies, No. 124 Lexington-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding-school, for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., will reopen Sept. 20.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, PEEKSKILL, N. Y., reopens Sept. 12.
CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 250 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 13.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

ADDRESS A. F. LASHER, PENNINGTON, N. J., for circulars for one of the best and cheapest schools.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 15 at No. 1,193 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
5TH-AV., CORNER 28TH-ST.
In the departments of ancient and modern languages, English and mathematics, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12; the Primary department Sept. 19, and the gymnasium Oct. 1. School hours 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

MISS HAINES
AND
MLLE. DE JANON
respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children,
NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK,
(East 20th-st.,)
will reopen on
THURSDAY, Sept. 22, 1870.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,
Nos. 487, 489, 491, 5th-av.,
And corner 2d-av. and 124th-st.,
Will reopen in Harlem, Sept. 19, and on 5th-av. Sept. 21. For information or catalogues apply at either College building.
H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

MISS STEERS'
English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 51 West 11th-st., will commence its eleventh year Sept. 22. The boys' class, No. 68 West 11th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

DR. McDOUGALL'S SCHOOL,
HOSACK HALL,
No. 57 West 44th-st.
Fifth year, Sept. 19.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY,
Corner 22d-st., opens Sept. 19—fifteenth year.
Rooms spacious, light, airy and steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon—A Yale graduate, he wholly instructs the College class, and means that all from this school shall have ample fitness. In four years, 20 have entered College—9 Columbia, 6 Yale, 2 Harvard, 2 Williams, 1 Troy Polytechnic. Of all, only three were conditioned. Other classes follow yearly. More pupils applied this past year than could be received. Light gymnastics. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired. Circulars on application.

This year's patrons of from 3 to 14 years' connection:

John Auchincloss,
Dr. Ed. G. Bartlett,
P. R. Bonnett,
John S. Boyd,
John Brooks,
Edwin J. Brown,
Josiah H. Burton,
Nathl. W. Chater,
Theo. H. Conkling,
Kenny Comillard,
Townsend Cox,
Benj. Curtis,
Henry Day,
Thos. Goadby,
John A. Hadden,
Wm. A. Hadden,
Jas. C. Holden,
Thos. F. Jeremiah,
Albert Kelley,
Chas. A. Lamont,
Legr'd Lockwood,
Theo. McNamee,
Benj. F. Manierre,
Dr. T. M. Markoe,
Joseph Morrill,
Wm. Morrison,
Abner Osborn,
Jas. L. Phipps,
Jas. W. Pryor,
Geo. B. Satterlee,
Dan. S. Schanck,
Samuel Sloan,
Jas. Symington,
Geo. P. Trigg,
Ab'm S. Underhill,
Judge Van Vorst,
Ralph Wells,
Chas. G. Wilson,
Hiram Young.

BOYS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
AVENUE A, BETWEEN 119TH AND 120TH STS., HARLEM.
Mrs. WILDE begs to state that on the 12th September she will open a Boys' School separate from her Young Ladies' Academy. Able professors have been engaged, who will not only direct the instruction of the boys, but will also lecture before the young ladies' department. The location of the school is healthy, and every attention and care will be given. Thorough training may be had for College or business. Application for admission may be made at the residence of Mrs. WILDE, Avenue A, between 119th and 120th sts., Harlem.

GERCKE & KOESSLY'S
GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
NOS. 267 AND 271 WEST 22D-ST.,
Embraces a Kindergarten for children from 4 to 6½ years old, and two schools for young ladies and young gentlemen. Drawing, dancing, gymnastics, and four languages taught, without extra charge. Reopening: TUESDAY, Sept. 13.

LESPINASSE,
Fort Washington Institute, for young ladies. Opens Sept. 20. Graduating course for modern languages. French the language of the school. Circulars at the office of G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st. WALSH & LEROY, No. 21 East 16th-st.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S
English, French and German Family and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 24 and 26 West 51st-st., New-York, will commence its fourteenth year, Sept. 22, 1870. Send for circular. Address at No. 26 West 51st-st.

MRS. GARRETSON'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 58 WEST 47TH-ST.,
will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20, 1870. Circulars may be obtained by application as above. Mrs. GARRETSON will be at home on and after Sept. 1.

MISS WHITCOMB'S,
Successor to
Miss HARRISON'S,
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 82 Pierrepont-st., corner of Henry-st., Brooklyn Heights, New-York. This school will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14, 1870.
Address as above.

MISS HAVENS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
for young ladies and children, No. 272 Madison-av., will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Letters addressed to her residence will receive prompt attention. Her school circulars will be forwarded on application.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH will continue
MRS. MACAULAY'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NOS. 275 and 277 MADISON-AV.
The school will open Sept. 21.
The Professors and teachers heretofore connected with it will be retained. Address as above.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—Practical and theoretical instruction in Civil and Mining Engineering, Metallurgy, Geology, Mineralogy, Assaying, Analytical and Technical Chemistry, Physics, Mechanics, Mathematics, Drawing, French, German, &c., with laboratory practice. Regular courses for the degrees of Mining and Civil Engineer, Bachelor and Doctor of Philosophy. Special students received without examination. Pecuniary aid for those who require it. Reopens MONDAY, Oct. 3. Examinations for admission to the regular courses, THURSDAY, Sept. 29. For further information and for catalogues apply to C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of the Faculty, East 49th-st., New-York.

UNDERCLIFF INSTITUTE, COLD SPRING.—Mrs. MORRIS and Miss PICKERSGILL will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Parents desiring to send their daughters are requested to apply for circulars at the house, or at the office of the *Home Journal*, Park-place, New-York.

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL of the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th-st., between Madison and 5th avs. Rev. G. H. HOUGHTON, D. D., Rector; Rev. G. C. HOUGHTON, M. A., Principal. Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 12. For circulars, &c., apply as above.

MESSRS. J. W. SCHERMERHORN & G. HAMILTON will reopen in a new and commodious school-building their English, Classical and Mathematical School, 19th of September, No. 859 6th-av. Circulars at book-store next door.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, (ESTABLISHED A. D. 1820,) No. 101 West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av., reopened Sept. 19. Boys thoroughly prepared for college or business.
Rev. H. B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH, CLASSICAL and Mathematical School will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d-st. Circulars to be had at G. P. PUTNAM & SONS', corner of 4th-av. and 23d-st., or of J. H. MORSE, No. 737 7th-av.

MME. C. MEARS, NO. 222 MADISON-av., New-York, three doors above 36th-st.; English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 20. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN her Preparatory School for boys, and Miss M. F. DU VERNET, her classes for little girls, at No. 102 West 29th-st., one door from 6th-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen its fifteenth year, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, in charge of Rev. R. BOLTON. Terms, $250 per year. Circulars had of Mr. J. M. BATES, No. 155 Broadway.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES WILL commence at the old location, No. 212 5th-av., corner of 26th-st., on MONDAY, Oct. 3, and at No. 681 5th-av., on SATURDAY, Oct. 1.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH and French School for young ladies and children, No. 362 West 20th-st., will be reopened Monday, Sept. 19.

DUANE S. EVERSON'S SCHOOL.—Ancient and modern languages, English and mathematics; reopens Sept. 21, at No. 1,182 Broadway, near 28th-st.

PROF. J. H. GUENEBAULT HAS REturned from Europe, and will resume his professional duties on and after the 20th September. Application at No. 33 Union-square.

NEW DAY-SCHOOL—83 WEST 11TH-ST. English, French, Drawing and Music a specialty; terms low.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—Seminary for Young Ladies. Re-opens Sept. 12. MISS STEVENS, Principal.

D. A. CALLISEN, NO. 227 WEST 38th-st., will re-open his day school for young gentlemen on Tuesday, Sept. 20.

MRS. STORRS' BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 13 West 40th-st., will open Sept. 21. Address as above.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S SCHOOL—classical, French and English—will reopen Sept. 21, at No. 1,193 Broadway.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 232 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

EDWARDS-PLACE SCHOOL FOR boys, Stockbridge, Mass., Sept. 15. Send for circulars. F. HOFFMAN and J. REID.

MISS BEAN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 110 West 42d-st., reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

MISS VAN WAGENEN WILL REOPEN her Boarding and Day School for young ladies at No. 13 East 48th-st., on Thursday, Sept. 22.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

MISS J. F. MOORE'S FRENCH AND English Day School (No. 159 West 15th-st.) for girls will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

A BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL.—Union Hall Academy, Jamaica, L. I. J. HASBROUCK, A. M., Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

BERNARD FRENCH INSTITUTE,
Reopens (24th year) Sept. 26, at No. 1,225 Broadway, between 29th and 30th sts. For circulars and information, apply at the residence of the Principal, No. 285 West 23d-st., where a limited number of boarding pupils will be received in the family.
Prof. A. BERNARD.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
SING SING, N. Y.,
(formerly M. Churchill's school.)
Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, A. M.,
RECTOR.
The next year will begin Sept. 20.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
At Orange Academy, Orange, N. J.
J. R. BURWOOD, Principal.
The school year, consisting of forty-five weeks, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Terms, $300 per annum. Music and French the only extras.

WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY,
No. 302 West 34th-st.
MISS C. E. FERRIS PRINCIPAL,
will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 26 West 39th-st., will re-open THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Letters address as above.

MISS PERINE
Will reopen her French and English School for young ladies and children, at No. 106 East 38th-st., THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Miss Perine will be at home Sept. 6.

MR. CORNWALL'S
School for boys and young gentlemen advanced in study, No. 1,267 Broadway, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 12.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, MASS.—This school, limited to six pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 12. For particulars concerning it apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass. Circulars may also be obtained at R. Lockwood's book-store.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies and children, No. 32 East 28th-st., near Madison-av., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

ULSTER FEMALE SEMINARY, ELlenville, N. Y.—First-class home school for young ladies. Board and tuition, $225 per year.
S. A. LAW POST, A. M., Principal.

DR. SEETHET'S FRENCH, ENGLISH, Classical and Mathematical School opens Sept. 19, at No. 105 East 40th-st., two doors from Park-av. Prospectus at Lockwood's, No. 812 Broadway.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS institution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation. For circulars, apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

NORWICH, CONN.—MISSES MEEKER'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 20. For circulars apply to the Principals, No. 36 Washington-st.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their English and French Day School for young ladies, No. 148 Madison-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS' French and English Day School for young ladies and children, at No. 106 West 42d-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 26.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address Miss EMILY NELSON.

RAND'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND English School, 1,267 Broadway, reopens Sept. 14.

S. A. FARRAND'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS. Broadway corner 39th-st. Reopens Sept. 26.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW-SCHOOL.—The thirteenth annual Term of this institution commences at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on the first Wednesday of October, and continues until May 17, 1871; graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination. For catalogues and information generally, address at No. 37 Lafayette-place, THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT IN A PRIVATE family or school, by an experienced teacher; qualified to teach English branches, ancient geography, French, German, and music, piano and organ, if desired. Address P., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE young women, lately landed, situations together; one as cook, the other as chamber-maid, or chamber-maid and waitress; has lived with respectable families in England; City preferred. Call at No. 20 East 12th-st., near University-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as laundress in a private family; thoroughly understands fluting and ironing; lately landed from England. Call at No. 146 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD plain cook, and would do some washing and ironing in a good private family, and is a good baker; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 111 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GIRL aged 14, to take care of children and do light work; a good home preferred to wages; can come well recommended. Apply at No. 333 East 31st-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chamber-maid or waitress; has good references. Can be seen at No. 10 Gramercy Park, after 2 o'clock, for two days, at her last employer's.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBER-maid and waitress in a private family by a respectable young girl; has good City reference. Call today, (Thursday, 29th inst.,) at No. 264 7th-av., near 25th-st., in shoe-store.

WANTED—BY A SMART YOUNG GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid and waitress, or general housework, in a small family; good City references. Call at No. 1,284 Broadway, near 33d-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY-RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as waitress or chamber-maid and waitress; is a thorough waitress; understands the care of silver, making salads, &c. Can be seen at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; willing to assist with washing and ironing, in a small private family; best City reference. Apply at No. 250 41st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl to do chamber-work and plain sewing, or a little washing; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 126 East 39th-st.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, A FEW more engagements in private families, to go out by the day or week; excellent City references. Call or address No. 235 West 24th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a cook's situation; very respectable, and a very good cook; understands the care of milk and butter; good baker, &c.; country or City. Apply at No. 385 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS' SITUATION by a very respectable young woman; is a thorough laundress; can do French fluting or fine washing and do up ladies' fine muslins in the best manner. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman to do chamber-work and washing; good reference. Call for two days at No. 380 1st-av., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A REGULAR waitress, thoroughly understanding her business. Best City references. Apply at the French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress, thoroughly understanding her business, a situation in a private family; good references. Apply at the French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED AND economical woman, a situation as cook in a private family; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 156 West 41st-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as chamber-maid and seamstress; good reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 380 1st-av., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as good cook; is an excellent baker; best references; prefers small private family. Call at No. 530 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant girl as first-class waitress; willing and obliging; good City references; private family only. Call at 317 8th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young married woman, a situation as wet nurse. Apply at CARPENTER'S Employment House, corner of 11th-st. and 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman, as first-class laundress; is thoroughly competent; has several years' City reference. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESS-maker, a few engagements in private families. Call at fancy-store, No. 18 15th-st., west of Union-square.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUAtion to mind a child and do plain sewing, or light chamber-work, and if reference is required it can be given. Call at 614 2d-av., between 33d and 34th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman as nurse and plain sewer, or chamber-maid and plain sewer. Call at No. 154 West 28th-st.

A LAUNDRESS, CHAMBER-MAID and seamstress, leaving their places on account of the family going abroad, desire situations; will be at liberty from 5th October. Inquire of Mrs. WINTER, No. 61 West 10th-st.

ATTENTION!—GOOD SERVANTS, WELL recommended and capable, Protestants and Catholics, of all nations, can be obtained, today, at office No. 1,284 Broadway. Prompt attention given all orders. Established 14 years.

AT CARPENTER'S EMPLOYMENT House, corner 11th-st. and 6th-av., (established twenty-two years,) first-class male and female help of all nations constantly on hand. City and country orders promptly filled.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-AV., FAMilies and all others supplied with first-class servants of all capacities, and all good servants wanted immediately—English, American, Irish, French, Scotch, German, &c.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at No. 1 First-st. Mrs. LOWE.

FAMILIES CAN BE SUPPLIED WITH the best of servants, of all nationalities, at magnificent office, No. 136 6th-av., four doors above 10th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-aged woman, a situation as good cook; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; understands her business, and would assist in coarse washing if required; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City and country reference. Call at No. 161 West 20th-st., first floor. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman who is a competent seamstress; can operate on three different kinds of sewing-machines; no objection to assist with light chamber-work or attend to growing children. Call for two days at present employer's, 128 East 38th-st., near corner Lexington-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl to do waiting or chamber-work in a small private family; good City reference if required. Apply to No. 612 East 9th-st., between Avenues B and C, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG girl to take care of children and do plain sewing; is capable of taking care of a baby; has two years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 250 West 20th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as nurse and seamstress or chamber-maid and seamstress and waitress; no objections to a short distance in the country; good City reference. No. 218 West 17th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN Protestant girl, a situation as seamstress and see to grown up children, or light chamber-work; understands all kinds of family sewing. Good reference. To be seen at No. 153 West 29th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, to take in washing, or to go out by the day; can do fluting; best of City reference. Can be seen at any time at No. 231 West 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH woman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 145 Hester-st., between Chrystie-st. and Bowery.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED SEAMstress, a few more engagements, by the day or week; can do all kinds of family sewing, and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Address Mrs. HORTON, No. 110 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant nurse and seamstress, accustomed to machine sewing; would travel; has unquestionable City reference. Can be seen from 10 to 3 o'clock Thursday and Friday at No. 405 5th-av., corner 37th-st.

WANTED—A PLACE AS LAUNDRESS BY a competent young Scotch woman; good reference. Can be seen at recent employer's, No. 51 West 19th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBER-maid by a Protestant girl; thoroughly understands her business; three years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 112 West 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 111 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class waitress, or to do chamber-work and plain sewing; best City reference. Call at No. 110 West 40th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as cook; a good baker; understands her business thoroughly; good City references. Call at No. 245 East 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as chamber-maid or parlor-maid; would assist in the waiting; City reference. Call for two days at No. 227 East 29th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—WORK BY THE DAY OR WEEK, by an excellent seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 224 East 35th-st., third story, back.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO REspectable Protestant girls, who wish to go together; can do all kinds of work; City preferred. Apply at No. 333 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN a situation as cook; has girl 12 years old, who would wait on table; has best City reference. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH YOUNG PERson, a situation as nurse to one child; can take entire charge of an infant; or would like to travel with a lady. Address S. B., No. 45 Elizabeth-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, work in a laundry, as fluter or ironer; constant work. Apply at No. 146 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH girl, Protestant, a situation as chamber-maid; good reference given. To be seen at No. 153 West 28th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable young woman as cook; willing to assist in washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 227 East 29th-st., in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; has good reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 402 24th-st., near 9th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, a situation in a private family; can give the highest of City references; honesty and capability. Call at No. 242 East 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable married woman as wet nurse, having lost her infant lately. Call at No. 344 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as seamstress; understands dress-making. Call at No. 8 East 14th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman, a situation as waitress in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 232 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A respectable woman; has eight years' reference from her last place. Call or address 240 East 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged woman as excellent cook; has the best City reference. Inquire at No. 124 West 33d-st.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-RATE FRENCH head cook, of long experience in hotel, private or boarding houses, a suitable situation; knows American and French cooking; also confectionery in all its details; can furnish the highest City references as to capacity and honesty. Address F. C., No. 54½ West 22d-st.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman; would like to get some place where he could be steady; wages not so much an object; willing to make himself generally useful; best City and country reference. Call or address No. 160 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a young man lately arrived from Paris; speaks good English; well recommended. Can be seen for two days at No. 21 East 13th-st., between University-place and 5th-av.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO obtain a situation for his coachman, who is a trustworthy, honest, sober and industrious man; understands his business thoroughly; this is a chance to get a good man. Address T. P. R., Box 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a thorough practical married man, in all branches of gardening; would take charge of the farm if required; best of recommendations. Address F. C., in the florist-store, No. 878 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE man, employment as coachman; he perfectly understands it; is a most trustworthy and useful man; very best reference. Address C. M., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GOOD-NATURED, SOBER and industrious single man, a situation as coachman; can milk; wages not so much an object; willing to make himself generally useful; best City reference. Address M. C., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a man who fully understands his business; is willing and obliging; good groom and careful driver; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Address E. M., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a first-class man, an Englishman, married, without incumbrance; has the best of City reference. Address or call on WILLIAM, at harness-store, No. 50 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUation on a gentleman's place as gardener; is accustomed to graperies and green-houses; is not afraid of work; generally useful if required; recommended when seen. Address J. N., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE Protestant single young man, a situation as coachman and groom in a private family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at his present employer's, No. 117 West 37th-st. Wages, $25 a month.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a first-class man; six years' good reference from last place; leaves in consequence of the family having gone to Europe. Call for two days at Dr. Lockhart's, No. 124 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant man as first-class coachman; best of City reference. Call or address J. B., No. 40 East 18th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced French coachman, (single,) with unexceptionable City references from former employers. Address R. D., No. 5 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as experienced waiter; understands his business perfectly; has six years' reference from former place. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN, A SITUAtion on a gentleman's place, where he can make himself useful; best of reference. Address S., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single man who understands his business; satisfactory references will be furnished. Address C. C., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER IN a store or office by a respectable colored man, who can furnish good references. Apply at No. 83 Johnson-st., Williamsburgh, JOHN A. CAMPBELL.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable Protestant man; has first-class City references; will make himself useful. Address E. C. B., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN HONEST, sober and industrious American married man as light porter; understands driving horses and care of them. Address A. B. C., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS of the latest imported patterns. Monuments, at reduced prices. A. KLABER, Steam Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

S. KLABER & CO., NO. 223 WEST 51ST-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and Marbleized mantels, monuments, headstones; largest variety; cheapest in City.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $5, $12, $25 up to $200.
T. B. STEWART & CO.,
No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

DRY GOODS.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS.
OUR STOCK OF
FALL MILLINERY GOODS,
VELVETS, HATS, FEATHERS AND FLOWERS,
Will amply repay inspection.
WE CUT LENGTHS AT PIECE PRICES.
Full lines of the celebrated
JOSEPH KID GLOVES.
JOBBING-ROOM UPSTAIRS.
EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
ARE OFFERING
GRAY MIXED SUITS,
MADE OF BEST QUALITY, FRINGED CHEVIOT SUITINGS, $8 EACH.
SCOTCH PLAID FRINGED SUITS,
VERY HANDSOME, ALSO $8 EACH.
WATER-PROOF SUITS,
WITH DEEP OVERSKIRTS, $10 EACH.
A LARGE STOCK OF
POPLIN ALPACA SUITS,
CHOICE SHADES OF COLOR, FROM $12 EACH UPWARD.
HEAVY RICH
SILK AND POPLIN SUITS,
ELEGANTLY TRIMMED, FROM $30 EACH UPWARD.
ONE CASE PARIS-MADE SUITS,
ONE CASE HANDSOME MILLINERY,
THREE CASES CHILDREN'S PARIS AND LONDON-MADE
DRESSES, SUITS, ROBES AND UNDER-WEAR.
ONE CASE PATTERN VELVET AND CLOTH CLOAKS, SACQUES AND
RICHLY-EMBROIDERED
BREAKFAST JACKETS,
AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
ARE OFFERING
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
IN
LADIES' ENGLISH HOSE.
FULL REGULAR MAKES
FROM
25 CENTS PER PAIR UPWARD.
ALSO,
GENTLEMEN'S HALF-HOSE,
EXTRA QUALITY,
25 CENTS PER PAIR UPWARD.
LARGE LINES
OF
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
SILK AND MERINO UNDER-WEAR.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

GRAND EXPOSITION.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, OCT. 3,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
PARIS-MADE DRESSES,
FROM
WORTH, E. PINGAT AND OTHER CELEBRATED MAKERS.
ALSO, LARGE ADDITIONS
OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE,
CUT AND TRIMMED BY ARTISTS EQUAL IF NOT SUPERIOR TO ANY IN THIS CITY.
MILLINERY, BONNETS AND HATS,
ELEGANTLY TRIMMED, FROM VIROT'S AND OTHER MODISTES OF THE HIGHEST PARISIAN STANDING.
THE PRICES OF THE ABOVE WILL BE EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

STORE ALTERATIONS COMPLETED.
GRAND OPENING,
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 5.
Having made extensive additions to our store during the past season, I will
OPEN WEDNESDAY, OCT. 5,
an entire new stock of Fall Goods, consisting of black Dress Silks, Satins, Bonnet Velvets, Velveteens, Cloaking Velvets, Sash Ribbons, Cloth Sacks and Jackets, Hosiery, Embroideries, Laces, and House-keeping Goods.
Also, an Elegant Assortment of Ladies' Walking Suits.
(See Price List in next Sunday's papers.)
RICHD. MEARES,
Successor to Ronaldson & Meares,
corner 6th-av. and 19th-st.

ESTABLISHED 1819.
NEW-YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.
WORKS ON STATEN ISLAND.
No. 98 Duane-st., } New-York.
No. 752 Broadway, }
Nos. 166 and 168 (new nos.) Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.
No. 40 North 8th-st., Philadelphia.
This old and well-known Company, now in the second half-century of its existence, are prepared, as usual, to dye, cleanse and finish every variety of ladies', gentlemen's and children's garments, and piece goods, in their usual superior manner.
NOTE.—THE ABOVE ARE OUR ONLY OFFICES.

CANTRELL'S
NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE,
Nos. 239 and 241 4th-av.,
between 19th and 20th sts.

MILLINERY.

EDWARD A. MORRISON,
NO. 827 BROADWAY, NEAR 13TH-ST.
FALL OPENING,
1870.
BONNETS AND ROUND HATS.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
THURSDAY, SEPT. 29, 1870.

PARIS MILLINERY.
ESTABLISHED 1841.
Mme. FERRERO, No. 6 Lafayette-place, has now on hand an elegant and varied assortment of the new and leading styles of Fall and Winter Millinery, the new Hat, "Princess Alice," Mourning Bonnets, &c., &c.

BINNS' MILLINERY OPENING THIS day; elegant display of Fall Bonnets and Hats; new styles; Feathers, Flowers and Felt Hats. BINNS' Millinery, No. 647 Broadway, upstairs. Please save this.

FARRAGUT OBSEQUIES.

COMMITTEE ROOM, CHAMBER
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, COURT-HOUSE,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 27, 1870.

THE COMMITTEE OF THE COMMON COUNCIL desire to afford to the Officers and Sailors who have served under Admiral Farragut an opportunity to take part in the approaching obsequies on FRIDAY, the 30th day of September inst.

A banner and suitable badges will be provided by the City authorities, and all such officers and sailors are requested to meet in the City Library Room, No. 12, in the City Hall, on FRIDAY MORNING, the 30th inst., at 9 o'clock.

LAWRENCE R. JEROME, Chairman.
JOHN HARDY, Clerk.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the officers of the navy that the funeral of Admiral Farragut, U. S. Navy, will take place on FRIDAY, Sept. 30, at 10½ A. M., and all officers are requested to assemble at that hour on Canal-st. Pier, North River.

The steam-tugs will leave the Navy-yard wharf at 9 A. M., offering facilities to any officers that wish to avail themselves of this means of joining the procession.

The uniform for the occasion is ordered to be blue pantaloons, frock coat, epaulets, chapeau, side arms and white gloves. Crape will be furnished at the Navy-yard for draping coat sleeves and sword hilts.

S. W. GODON,
Rear-Admiral and Comdt. U. S. Navy-yard, New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE officers of the Navy that the funeral of Admiral FARRAGUT, United States Navy, will take place on FRIDAY, Sept. 30, at 10½ A. M., and all officers are requested to assemble at that hour on Canal-st. Pier, North River.

The steam-tugs will leave the Navy-yard wharf at 9 A. M., offering facilities to any officers that wish to avail themselves of this means of joining the procession.

The uniform for the occasion is ordered to be blue pantaloons, frock coat, epaulets, chapeau, side arms, and white gloves. Crape will be furnished at the Navy-yard, for draping coat-sleeves and sword-hilts.

J. BLAKELEY CREIGHTON, Captain,
For Port-Admiral of New-York.

FARRAGUT OBSEQUIES.—MEMBERS of the Society of the Army of the Potomac proposing to take part in the obsequies of Admiral Farragut, are requested to report, with the usual badge of mourning on the left arm, to Gen. Jacob Sharpe, Assistant Marshal, at the foot of Canal-st., North River, on Friday, Sept. 30, at 10 A. M.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD, & CO.
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby.
Established 1850.
Wholesale and retail manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING AND LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c. All goods warranted as represented.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 18 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLINS & BAYLES.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED FOR A "Y. M. C. A," A BUSIness agent for concerts, lectures, &c.; one able to teach vocal music preferred; theatrical or operatic agents need not apply. Address J. S., Jr., Box 2,616 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, TWO good girls, one as cook and the other as laundress and chamber-maid; must be competent and well recommended. Apply at No. 205 2d-av., between 9 and 11 in the morning.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK; GERMAN PREferred; one who thoroughly understands her business and can bring good recommendations from her last places. Call at No. 10 West 38th-st. from 10 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing. None but those with the best City reference need apply to No. 56 West 46th-st. from 10 to 12 o'clock.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT WELL-educated boys, from 15 to 18 years of age, to learn the business; also, boys, from 12 to 15, as cash boys. Apply at Broadway and 10th-st., between 8 and 9 A. M.

WANTED—AN EXCELLENT COOK; ONE who thoroughly understands his business, and is a good baker. Apply for three days, from 9 to 12, at No. [illegible] East 37th-st.

BOY WANTED IN A LAW OFFICE.—Address Post-office box No. 1,357, in own handwriting, stating references.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

China, Wednes., Sept. 28	Java, Wednesday, Oct. 12
Abyssinia, Thurs., Sept. 29	Algeria, Thursday, Oct. 13
Samaria, Saturday, Oct. 1	Russia, Wednes., Oct. 19
Scotia, Wednesday, Oct. 5	Calabria, Thurs., Oct. 20
Batavia, Thurs., Oct. 6	Cuba, Wednesday, Oct. 26

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the steamers not carrying Steerage.
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris, $145, gold.
Return tickets, $250, gold.

By the steamers carrying steerage:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Return tickets, $150, gold.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ABYSSINIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 8:30 A. M., on THURSDAY, 29th inst. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST AND SOUTHAMPTON.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS....SURMONT....SATURDAY, Oct. 1
ST. LAURENT......LEMARIE....SATURDAY, Oct. 15
PEREIRE..........DAURE......SATURDAY, Oct. 29
LAFAYETTE........ROUSSEAU...SATURDAY, Nov. 12

Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.

TO PARIS, (including railway tickets,) $145 and $80.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Hereafter the steamers of this line will touch at Southampton, England, to land passengers and specie.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. Price..............Sept. 28, at 9 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. Green.............Oct. 5, at 3 P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. Freeman.........Oct. 12, at 2½ P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. Williams.......Oct. 19, at 1½ P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. Forsyth........Oct. 26, at 2½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. Whineray.......Nov. 2, at 1½ P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON..Saturday, Oct. 1, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Oct. 4, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Oct. 8, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.........Saturday, Oct. 15, 9 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin, (single berth)	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.

The Inman steam-ship CITY OF DUBLIN will sail from Pier No. 45 North River, on THURSDAY, 29th inst., at 3 P. M., for Liverpool, carrying a limited number of steerage passengers only, at $30 currency. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From Pier No. 47 North River.

THE QUEEN, Thomson, Saturday, Oct. 1, at 9 A. M.
HELVETIA, Grigs, Saturday, Oct. 8.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

LONDON DIRECT.

ERIN, Bragg, Thursday, Sept. 29, at 8½ A. M.
Cabin passage, $65 and $75, currency.
Steerage passage, $28, currency.
Passengers booked to Paris at reduced rates.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS SAIL EVERY SATURDAY AND ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY TO AND FROM GLASGOW AND DERRY.

Booking passengers and forwarding them from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
Europa......Sat., Oct. 1	Caledonia...Wed., Oct. 5
Cambria.....Sat., Oct. 8	Britannia...Wed., Oct. 19
Anglia......Sat., Oct. 15	Iowa........Wed., Nov. 2
India.......Sat., Oct. 22	Caledonia...Wed., Nov. 16
Australia...Sat., Oct. 29	Britannia...Wed., Nov. 30
Columbia....Sat., Nov. 5	Iowa........Wed., Dec. 14

and every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:

First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months, securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.
Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Class.	Steerage.
$125 to $170.	$60.

according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon.

ON 4TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

OCT. 4, ARIZONA, Capt. Maury, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. Parker.

Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco Nov. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

All freight for San Francisco will go as fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Monday, Oct. 3.

Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Saturday, Oct. 1, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River. F. R. BABY, Agent.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely from Pier No. 4 North River.

MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. Edwards..............Sept. 29
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. Adams, (via Nassau,) Oct. 6.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. Van Sice.................Oct. 13

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President. No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River. The new steamers CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. Deaken, FRIDAY, Sept. 30, 3 P. M. CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. Timmerman, THURSDAY, Oct. 20, 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS. Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. Adams, Oct. 6, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President. No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAM-SHIPS AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY
AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. Chessman, THURSDAY, Sept. 29, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. Nickerson, SATURDAY, Oct. 1, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. Faircloth, SATURDAY, Oct. 1, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. Phillips, TUESDAY, Oct. 4, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from a multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of baggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Gardens, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 365 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MERRIMACK, Capt. Wier, Oct. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. Tinklepaugh, Nov. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. Slocum, Dec. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

Old line, low freight. The well-known, first-class side-wheel steam-ship NORTHERN LIGHT, S. G. Powers, Commander, now at her dock receiving cargo, will leave Pier No. 36 North River on SATURDAY, 1st October, at 3 P. M. Freight taken for Mobile to be reshipped at New-Orleans. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

Steam-ship LODONA will follow from Pier No. 20 East River on SATURDAY, 8th October. C. H. MALLORY & CO., No. 153 Maiden-lane.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

THE VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY. STEAM-SHIP GEORGE B. UPTON, Capt. R. N. Bogers, SATURDAY, Oct. 1, 3 o'clock P. M. Will leave as above from Pier No. 15 East River, foot of Wall-st. Through bills of lading, at lowest rates, over connecting lines of transportation, issued to all points South and South-west. Apply on Pier No. 15 East River, or to JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 119 Wall-st., corner South. Freight for North Carolina and South Carolina mark S. & S. W. Central Line, (South and South-west Central Line,) via Petersburg.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO. Pier No. 21 N. R.—The steamer W. W. COIT will leave for Lewes, Del., MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M. Splendid fishing at Lewes. For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

FINANCIAL.

Alabama 8 Per Cent GOLD BONDS,

Free of all Taxes.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF The South and North Alabama Railroad Company,

Guaranteed by the State of Alabama in AMERICAN GOLD, and secured by First Mortgage of $22,000 a mile to JAMES BUELL and V. K. STEVENSON, Trustees, which mortgage has been examined and approved by Messrs. EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, of New-York, upon the road franchises, depots, lands and property of every kind in addition to the indorsement of the State of Alabama, which can only be had as the road is finished, equipped and received by the State Engineer as a first-class road and outfit, 80 MILES of which have been finished, equipped, and so received.

The State of Alabama, in ordering the indorsement of these bonds, especially provides for the prompt payment of the principal and interest of the same in case the Company should fail to do so.

This is a south and north road from the City of Montgomery, 183 miles long to Decatur, on the Tennessee River, in direct line north by Nashville, Louisville and Cincinnati to Chicago.

The stock paid up and property mortgaged to secure the payment of these bonds and interest is $2,500,000, which, with the indorsement of the State of Alabama and the high rate of interest, makes it THE BEST AND SAFEST INVESTMENT NOW OFFERED.

To all parties seeking investments paying the largest gold interest, with the VERY BEST POSSIBLE SECURITY, we cordially recommend the purchase of these bonds, a limited number of which can now be had at 95 and accrued interest. Maps, pamphlets and full, positive, detailed information given upon application to

V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st., and
STOUT & DICKINSON,
No. 25 Broad-st., New-York,
From whom all information can be had.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL - $1,000,000
DEPOSITS, OVER $5,000,000.

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.
THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
S. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITY OF MONTGOMERY,

CAPITAL OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA, AT 90 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

HOWES & MACY, Bankers,

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer for sale the bonds of the City of Montgomery, Ala., 18 years to run, bearing interest at EIGHT (8) per cent. per annum, with coupons attached, payable 1st of January and July, both principal and interest payable in the City of New-York.

These bonds ($500,000) five hundred thousand dollars, are the only debt against the city, and are regarded as first-class security and very desirable for investors. Further particulars may be had of

BANKING HOUSE OF Geo. Opdyke & Co.

25 Nassau St.
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS, NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK. Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST. Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 7, 1870.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot twenty-four bonds, numbered as follows: 173, 93, 120, 369, 243, 353, 28, 310, 122, 277, 451, 90, 342, 199, 284, 285, 331, 160, 290, 202, [illegible], 305, [illegible] and 294, of $1,000 each, for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1870. The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest, so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.
S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.
L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau-st.

OFFICE OF THE RATHBONE OIL TRACT COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1870.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL meeting of the stockholders of the Rathbone Oil Tract Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 10th day of October, 1870, to elect trustees for the ensuing year. Poll open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. A. L. PURVES, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

8 per Cent. Interest FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

The First Mortgage Eight Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY are for sale by the undersigned. Price, 97½ and Interest. The amount of Bonds issued is $1,500,000 on 111 miles of road, of which 80 miles are completed, and the grading of the balance finished, while the iron and materials are on the track to complete it.

This road, completed and about being finished, together with rolling-stock, lands, property of every description, and franchise, is mortgaged to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in trust for the security of these bonds. This property has a value more than double the amount of this mortgage. The net earnings of the Company are constantly on the increase, and are in excess of the amount required to pay the interest on these bonds. The payment of the interest and principal is therefore fully secured. The bonds are in denominations of $1,000 and $500. Interest payable semi-annually in New-York, London or Frankfort on the Main. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps and pamphlets upon application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
NO. 54 PINE-ST.
TANNER & CO.,
NO. 49 WALL-ST.

MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., New-York.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

STOUT & DICKINSON,

BANKERS,
NO. 25 BROAD-ST., corner EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.

Government Securities, Gold, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission. Accounts received and interest allowed on balances, which may be checked for at sight, same as at bank.

A. V. STOUT, President National Shoe and Leather Bank.
J. B. DICKINSON, Late President Tenth National Bank.
PLATT K. DICKINSON, Member of New-York Stock and Gold Exchange.
HOWARD C. DICKINSON, Member of New-York Stock Exchange.

Cammann & Co.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 8 Wall-st.

Transact a general Banking Business, and give particular attention to the purchase and sale of Government, State and Railroad Securities.
Deposits received subject to check at sight.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO,

Interest payable semi-annually, January and July, in New-York.
Principal redeemable 1895.
For sale by GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK, No. 36 Wall-st.

BOGERT & WHITE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 13 Broad-st., New-York.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st., New-York.

Issue Letters of Credit for travelers payable in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America. Draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money on Europe and California.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 12, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Bond and Stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, for the election of three Directors to fill the vacancies caused by the expiration of the terms of service of William H. Aspinwall, Joseph W. Alsop, of New-York, and Lars Anderson, of Cincinnati, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 353 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio, on THURSDAY, Oct. 13, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M. The transfer-books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M. on the 24th day of September until 10 o'clock A. M. on the 17th day of October. By order. E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua, (daily.)
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for Louisville via Indianapolis, and for Buffalo and Rochester. This train will leave at 8 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
2:00 P. M., Hudson train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 4:15 and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9:05 and 10 A. M., 12:30, 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.

C. H. KENDRICK, Genl. Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1870.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing MONDAY, May 30, 1870, from Roosevelt and Grand sts. Ferries.

8 A. M., Mail and Accommodation to Patchogue.
10 A. M., Babylon Accommodation, and all Stations.
11 A. M., Rockaway Excursion. This train will be put on June 20.
3:30 P. M., Express for Patchogue, connecting with stages for Belleport, Fire Place, and South Haven.
4:30 P. M., Accommodation for Patchogue.
5:30 P. M., Accommodation for Islip, and all Stations.
6:30 P. M., Accommodation for Merrick, and all Stations; on Saturdays, through to Babylon.
8 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. Express connects with boat at Babylon for Fire Island.

All trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway, except the 5:30 P. M. from New-York and the 6 A. M. train from Islip.

The Company have erected extensive buildings on Rockaway Beach, for refreshments and the convenience of excursionists.

Tickets to and from the Beach, $1.
For further particulars, see large time tables.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY next, May 23, 1870, two express trains will leave depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av. as follows:

10½ A. M.—Railroad express.
3½ P. M.—Montreal express.

Sleeping coaches on night trains between New-York City and St. Albans, Vt.
J. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEpots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express Trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M., and 7 P. M., daily. Leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 5:15 and 6:45 P. M., daily. New and improved drawing-room coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping-coaches running through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping-coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train from New-York to Buffalo, and the 7 P. M. train from New-York to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 7:45 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, *11:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st., *11:15 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.)

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st., 3:15 P. M.;) and, Sundays only, 8:30 A. M. (23d-st., 8:15 A. M.)

For Graycourt and Way, at *8:30 A. M., (23d-st., *8:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st., 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 and 6 P. M. (23d-st., 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theater train, *11:30 P. M. (23d-st., *11:45 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 and 11:45 A. M.; *1:45, 3:45, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 A. M., 12 M.; *1:45, 4, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Hillsdale, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 and 11:45 A. M.; ‡2:15, 3:45, ‡5:15, 5:45 and ‡6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M.; ‡2:15, 4, ‡5:30, 6 and ‡6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Nyack, Monsey, and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 9:15 A. M.; †12:45, †3:15, 4:15, 4:45 and †6:15 P. M., and Saturdays only, †11:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 9:30 A. M.; †1, †3:30, 4:15, 5 and †6:30 P. M.; Saturdays only, †12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in drawing-room and sleeping coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; No. 205 Chambers-st.; No. 38 Greenwich-st.; corner of 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City; and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.
JULY 5, 1870.

* Daily. ‡ For Hackensack only. † For Piermont and Nyack only.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, CHILDLESS, [illegible] Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN WISHING a handsomely furnished room and board in a first-class house in 20th-st., east of Madison-av., [illegible] private; no other roomers wanted; references exchanged. Address L. C., Box No. 131, Times Office.

NO. 122 EAST 34TH-ST.—ENTIRE SECOND floor, elegantly furnished, en suite or singly, to a first-class family, with or without private table; also, suite on third floor; location convenient to cars and stages; references required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING AT NO. [illegible] West 11th-st., would let, with board, a large, well-furnished room, of southern exposure and supplied with modern conveniences, at reasonable terms upon the application of agreeable parties.

AN ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR, HANDsomely furnished, to let, with private table, suitable for a small family; house and all appointments first-class; references given and required. No. 21 West 20th-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING IN East 31st-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, will let an elegantly-furnished parlor and bedroom on second floor, front; references exchanged. Address W. H., Box No. 147 Times Office.

NO. 128 EAST 30TH-ST.—A PRIVATE family, living in their own house, will let with board one or two rooms to a gentleman and wife or a single gentleman; Sabbath-respecting parties preferred. Call for one week.

NO. 122 WEST 19TH-ST., BETWEEN 6th and 7th avs.—Handsome parlor and bedroom; also suite of rooms on third floor to rent, with first-class board; without children.

NO. 224 EAST 13TH-ST.—SECOND floor, back room, furnished suitable for gentleman, or a gentleman and wife, with board. Location desirable. References required.

NO. 129 EAST 19TH-ST., SOUTH-WEST corner of Irving-place.—Two elegantly-furnished floors to let, with private table only; unexceptionable references given and required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO A single gentleman, in a private family, at No. 4 East 18th-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway; references exchanged.

NO. 316 20TH-ST., NEAR 2D-AV.; HANDsome rooms to let, with board, to gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, in a private family, where the comforts of home can be had.

GOOD BOARD CAN BE HAD FOR A FEW single men and pleasant rooms, on reasonable terms, at No. 402 9th-av., corner West 34th-st., over grocery-store.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, TO gentlemen only, at No. 66 South Washington-square; also a parlor suite, with private bath-room, &c. References required.

A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS to let without board to gentlemen, separately or together; rent moderate. Apply at No. 116 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

NO. 129 EAST 24TH-ST.—THE ENTIRE second floor, elegantly furnished en suite or singly, to a first-class family, with or without private table; convenient to cars and stages.

A FAMILY OCCUPYING THEIR house would let a large, handsomely-furnished room to one or two gentlemen—without board preferred. Apply at No. 59 Bank-st.

NO. 53 WEST 33D-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and 5th-av., spacious rooms on third and fourth floors, with superior board; references required.

A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms to let at No. 7 West 25th-st.; also, a single room; house and location first-class. Opposite Hoffman and adjoining St. James.

A GENTLEMAN CAN BE ACCOMMOdated with a furnished room, without board, in the house of a small private American family; references exchanged. 98 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

TO LET—A LARGE AND WELL-FURnished room, with every convenience and use of piano; best locality; family private, and terms low to a good party. Address M. E. T., Station D, 8th-st.

BOARD—FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, FURNIture and table, No. 232 West 39th-st., near Broadway; rooms on second and fourth floors; references exchanged.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH-ST.—A PRIVATE family will let an entire second floor handsomely furnished, with private table only; highest references required.

NO. 241 EAST 13TH-ST.—A CHOICE of very desirable rooms, with board, suitable for families and single gentlemen; house first-class; terms moderate.

NO. 33 WEST 31ST-ST.—A DESIRABLE suite of rooms—parlor, dining-room, two to four bedrooms—suitable for a family; private table.

NO. 11 WEST 30TH-ST.—SUITES OF rooms on second and third floors; also a single room to let with board; references exchanged.

NO. 15 WEST 24TH-ST.—ROOMS ON the second floor to let, with board separately or en suite; also, a hall bedroom on the third floor.

NO. 40 EAST 26TH-ST.—TWO OR THREE gentlemen can obtain pleasant rooms, with or without board, at two doors from Union League.

NO. 24 WEST 30TH-ST.—TWO FURnished rooms, separate or together, without board, for single gentlemen.

ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD; reference given and required. Apply at No. 108 Leroy-st.

NO. 74 LEXINGTON-AV.—NEWLY-furnished rooms to let to gentlemen.

NO. 112 MADISON-AV.—ROOMS EN suite or singly, with board; references.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FOR FALL AND Winter; three or four rooms with board, at a pleasant farm-house eighty miles from the City; high land, healthy location; terms moderate. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

BOARD AT CORNWALL FOR THE Fall. JAMES G. ROE.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN, wife, infant and nurse want three large rooms, or two large rooms and a hall bedroom, on second floor, between 4th and 6th avs., and 21st and 35th sts. Address with terms and reference; the best of reference given. W., Box No. 3,833 New-York Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, CHILD AND nurse want a second floor, with private table, between 4th and 6th avs., 10th and 25th sts. Address, with terms and reference, L., Box No. 1,311 General Post-office.

BOARD WANTED IN EXCHANGE FOR a new elegant piano. Address W., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Irving Savings Institution,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE OCT. 1
Will draw interest from that date at 6 per cent. on all amounts.
W. W. CONCKLIN, PRESIDENT.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, SEC'Y.

All deposits made on or before Oct. 1 will draw interest from that date. $1 to $5,000 received.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.,
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.,
And on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.
CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 58 BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Present rate of interest, six per cent. on all sums from $5 to $10,000.
Money deposited on or before Oct. 1 will bear interest from that date.
Interest calculated from the first of the month following the day of deposit, and is computed and paid, or credited, Jan. 1 and July 1 on the amount in bank on those days.
Bank open EVERY DAY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.
Six per Cent. Interest allowed on all sums from $5 to $10,000.
Money deposited on or before Oct. 1, will draw interest from that date.
GERMAN SPOKEN.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday's and Wednesday's from 10 to 7.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

Chatham-square and New Bowery, New-York.
DEPOSITS FROM $1 TO $5,000 received, and interest thereon allowed at the rate of SIX PER CENT., FREE OF TAX.
Interest commences quarterly—January, April, July and October.
ASSETS..........$2,510,067 [illegible]
SURPLUS..........199,300 [illegible]
Money deposited now will draw interest from Oct. 1.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute.
SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on all sums of $5 and upward. $1 received.
INTEREST COMMENCES OCT. 1, and is payable in January.
Bank open from 10 to 3 daily, and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 5 to 7 P. M.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
Money deposited now will bear interest from Oct. 1.
ASSETS, $[illegible]
N. J. HAINES, [illegible] JOHN McLEAN, President.
W. S. WHITLOCK, G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
Vice-Presidents. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner of 14th-st. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Oct. 1 will draw interest from Oct. 1. C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Sec'y. R. H. BULL, Pres't.

PERSONAL.

MR. E. BURNETT, LATE OF LEEDS, England, is earnestly requested to communicate with his friends at home, who are anxious to know how he is getting on.

AMUSEMENTS.

MLLE. CHRISTINE NILSSON.

TO-MORROW.

Mr. MAX STRAKOSCH respectfully announces that Mlle. CHRISTINE NILSSON will appear in FOUR (4) GRAND NILSSON CONCERTS, AT STEINWAY HALL, 14TH-ST.

The 5th Concert to-morrow, (Friday,) Sept. 30.
The 6th Concert on Monday, Oct. 3.
The 7th Concert on Wednesday, Oct. 5, and
The 8th Concert on Friday, Oct. 7.

ONE GRAND NILSSON MATINEE NEXT SATURDAY, OCT. 1, AT 1 P. M.

MLLE. CHRISTINE NILSSON will be assisted by the following eminent artists:
Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY, the favorite contralto.
Signor BRIGNOLI, the distinguished tenor.
Signor W. VERGER, the eminent baritone.
Miss ANNA MEHLIG, the eminent pianist.
Mr. HENRY VIEUXTEMPS, the renowned violin virtuoso.

The Grand Orchestra will be under the direction of MAX MARETZEK.

General admission, $2.
Reserved seats, $3 and $4 each, according to location.
Reserved seats to Matinee, $2 and $3. Can be secured at General Nilsson ticket-office, at Steinway Hall, on 14th-st.
Branch ticket-office at Schirmer's, No. 701, and also at No. 114 Broadway.

MLLE. CHRISTINE NILSSON.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Mr. Max Strakosch respectfully informs the public that, in order to accommodate those parties who have been unable to procure eligible seats for the concerts already announced, he has concluded to give TWO (2) ADDITIONAL NILSSON CONCERTS, VIZ:

THE SEVENTH (7th) CONCERT ON WEDNESDAY, OCT. 5.
THE EIGHTH (8th) CONCERT ON FRIDAY, OCT. 7.

The sale of seats for which will commence this morning at 9 A. M., at the ticket office, as announced above.

MARIE SEEBACH—TO-MORROW

IN TWO PLAYS.
MARIE SEEBACH IN DRAMA.
MARIE SEEBACH IN COMEDY.

14th-st. Theatre, (formerly Theatre Français.)

TO-MORROW (FRIDAY,) Sept. 30, and SATURDAY EVENING, for the first time, VALERIE, THE BLIND ORPHAN. (Drama by Scribe.) MARIE SEEBACH as VALERIE, the Blind Orphan. To be followed by EINE TASSE THEE—(A CUP OF TEA.) Comedy in one act, by MARIE SEEBACH. MARIE SEEBACH as HERMINE VON HAMMERSTEIN. In preparation JANE EYRE, THE ORPHAN OF LOWOOD. Ticket-office, Nos. 114 and 702 Broadway, and 14th-st. Theatre.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, NO. 585 BROADWAY.—GREAT SUCCESS—HOUSE CROWDED NIGHTLY. BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD & BACKUS' SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. The largest company in the world. In new songs and dances, eccentric acts, &c.

A GRAND NATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THE THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

Open daily from 9 o'clock A. M. to 10 P. M., in the spacious buildings extending from the 2d to the 3d-av., between 63d and 64th sts.

NOVEL AND INGENIOUS INVENTIONS,
AN UNEQUALED DISPLAY OF PHOTOGRAPHS.
MACHINERY IN MOTION,
IMPLEMENTS OF HUSBANDRY,
PRODUCTS OF THE FARM,
THE WORKSHOP,
AND THE STUDIO.
GREAT DISPLAY OF

Rare plants and choice fruits and flowers renewed each Wednesday. Music every evening. Grand promenade concert on Wednesday and Saturday evenings.

JARDINE & SONS' ORGAN, BLOWN BY STEAM.
MUSIC BY EBEN'S CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA.
ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

Nos. 820 Broadway and [illegible]-av.
BROOKLYN BRANCH.
Nos. 128, 130 and 132 (new Nos. 102, 104 and 106) Court, near State-st.
(Chartered in 1865 under special law.)
SEASON OF 1870-71.
NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF PUPILS.

INSTRUCTION DAILY, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music, Harmony and Composition, and the Modern Languages.

TERMS.—CLASSES—$10 and $15 per quarter.
PRIVATE INSTRUCTION—$25 per quarter.

Several eminent Professors have been added to the able corps, which now numbers forty-one of the best Instructors in the country.

A NORMAL DEPARTMENT HAS ALSO BEEN ESTABLISHED.

Application to be made at the General Conservatory Offices:
No. 820 BROADWAY, near 12th-st., NEW-YORK.
No. 128 (NEW No. 102) COURT, near State-st., BROOKLYN.

FREE PRIZE EXHIBITION OF GRAPES.—$250 to be awarded in prizes at the Seed and Horticultural Ware-house of B. K. BLISS & SONS, Nos. 23 Park-place and 20 Murray-st., opening TUESDAY NOON, and continuing through WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Sept. 27, 28, 29 and 30.
A fine display of fruit expected.
All interested in the culture of the grape are invited to attend.

PNEUMATIC TUNNEL, UNDER BROADway. 260 Broadway, corner Warren. Open 10 to 5.

MEETINGS.

A FAREWELL MEETING WILL BE held for Miss BRITTAN and four ladies who leave for India, under the auspices of the Woman's Union Missionary Society, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, (30th,) at 2, in the lecture-room of the Twenty-ninth street and Fifth-avenue Church.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE
LONG BRANCH VIA SANDY HOOK.

The steamers ANTELOPE, Commander WILSON, and JESSE HOYT, Commander JAMES SEELY, will leave Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., daily, Sundays excepted, as follows: ANTELOPE at 7:15 A. M., connecting with the accommodation train at Sandy Hook for Philadelphia and way stations, and at 4:15 P. M. connecting with the Philadelphia express train. JESSE HOYT at 3:30 P. M., connecting with way train for Toms River and intermediate stations. Return trains leave Long Branch at 7:50, 10:48 A. M. 6:58 P. M. Freight to all points on New-Jersey Southern Railroad at 6 P. M. Excursions to Sandy Hook and return, $1. JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR BOSTON,
Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.
The world-renowned steamers
BRISTOL,
Commander A. G. SIMMONS,
and
PROVIDENCE,
Commander B. M. SIMMONS,
leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT
On each steamer every evening, by Hall's Celebrated Boston Brass, String and Reed Bands.
JAS. FISK, Jr., President.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner New Pearl-st., and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

$2 TO ALBANY AND TROY.

The day line steam-boats, C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:45 and 34th-st. at 9 A. M., landing at Yonkers, (Nyack and Tarrytown by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Malden, Catskill and Hudson. A special train of broad-gauge cars, in connection with the day boats, will leave on arrival at Albany, (commencing June 15,) for SHARON SPRINGS, (fare $4 from New-York,) and for Cherry Valley. The steam-boat SENECA will transfer passengers from Albany to Troy.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAM-BOATS

FOR ALBANY.

The steamers DREW and ST. JOHN continue to leave their pier, No. 41 North River, south side of Canal-st., at 6 o'clock P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, always connecting at Albany with trains of the several railroads North, West and East. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points at the office, on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn. Travelers must not be misled by advertisements intimating the change of the locality of its business.

ALBANY AND TROY EVENING LINE—Great reduction in fare and state-rooms. To Albany or Troy, 50c. deck; first-class, including state-room accommodations, $1 50; ditto, with berth, $1; and like reductions to all points west and north. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT, (having 200 splendid rooms,) leave their new depot, Pier No. 44 foot of Prince, Spring, or Charlton streets daily, (Saturdays excepted.) Sunday fare same as heretofore, at 6 o'clock P. M. Passengers by 6th or 8th av. horse-cars will get out at Charlton-street. Returning, leave Troy at 6, and Albany at 8½ P. M. J. W. HANCOX & SON.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 24th....3:30 P. M.	Saturday, 24th....7:00 A. M.
Monday, 26th....3:30 P. M.	Monday, 26th....7:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 28th, 6:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 27th....7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 29th....7:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 28th, 10:30 A. M.
Friday, 30th....7:30 A. M.	Thursday, 29th, 11:00 A. M.
Sat., Oct. 1....12:00 M.	Friday, 30th....11:30 A. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust, half railroad fare.—The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 27th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning leaves Norwalk at 7:30 A. M. on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

CHANGE OF TIME.—THE STEAM-BOAT MARY POWELL will on and after Monday, Sept. 19, leave New-York at 3 o'clock from Vestry-st. Pier and 24th-st. Pier at 3:10, for Newburg, Poughkeepsie and Rondout; landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New Hamburg and Milton.

NEW-HAVEN STEAMERS.—HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND THE NORTH, at 3:15 and 11 P. M. from Peck-slip. Trains connect with the 11 P. M. boat every morning in New-Haven, Sunday excepted, and from 3:15 boat on Saturday only.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip 12 noon and 12 every night, (Sundays excepted.)

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steam-boat META will leave foot of Market-st. daily, at 2 o'clock P. M.; leave Stamford at 7 and Greenwich at 7:40 A. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. Lester Wallack.
THIS EVENING AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
will be presented Sheridan's comedy,
THE RIVALS,
which will be presented with NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS.
CHARACTERS BY

Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. GEORGE CLARKE, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. J. C. WILLIAMSON, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. W. J. LEONARD, Mr. J. PECK, Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES, Miss EMILY MESTAYER, Miss HELEN TRACY, Miss ANNIE DELAND.

DUE NOTICE will be given of the first appearance of Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. OWEN MARLOWE, Mr. CHARLES ROCKWELL, Mr. M. LANAGAN, Mrs. THOMAS BARRY, Miss EFFIE GERMON and Mrs. JOHN SEFTON.

Mr. ALBERY'S new and exquisite comedy, (now playing in London with immense success,) entitled THE TWO ROSES is in a forward state of preparation.

BOX-BOOK NOW OPEN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK OF MRS. JAS. A. OATES COMIC OPERA COMPANY.
LITTLE FAUST. LE PETIT FAUST.
Mephisto and the Arab..........Mrs. Jas. A. Oates.
Martha, (a spinster,)..........Mr. Geo. L. Fox.
MRS. OATES' BENEFIT ON FRIDAY EVENING.
When in addition to the second act of LITTLE FAUST will be presented for the first time, Offenbach's
PRIMA DONNA OF A NIGHT,
For which occasion Mr. THOMAS WIFFEN, the celebrated tenor, and Miss BLANCHE GALTON, Prima Contralto, have kindly given their valuable services, appearing as M. Chouffleuri and Mme. Balandard.
ERNESTINE..........MRS. JAS. A. OATES

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

MR. GEO. L. FOX'S
New and elaborate Pantomime of
WEE WILLIE WINKIE.
NOTICE.
Owing to the intricacy of the vast mechanical material, the theatre will be
UNAVOIDABLY CLOSED
on the evenings of
MONDAY AND TUESDAY, OCT. 3 AND 4,
in order to secure a satisfactory completion for its
FIRST PUBLIC REPRESENTATION
ON WEDNESDAY EVENING,
OCT. 5.
Full particulars in future programmes.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

EVERY EVENING,
And SATURDAY MATINEE, at 1½ o'clock.
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON
as
RIP VAN WINKLE.

NOTICE.—In order to accommodate the demand by the public for places, the box-sheet will be open TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE at the theatre, or at its branch ticket office at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.

No. 720 Broadway. Every evening at 8. Saturday Matinee at 2. TWO GLORIOUS BURLESQUES, CAMILLE, OR THE KRACK'D HEART, and BLACK EY'D SUZING.

GRAND FAIR

For the benefit of the
WOUNDED WITHIN THE GERMAN LINES
and of the
WIDOWS AND ORPHANS IN GERMANY,
To be held at the
ARMORY OF THE
THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. G. N. Y. S.,
Commencing Oct. 17, 1870.

The undersigned ladies and gentlemen who have undertaken to hold a Bazar for the above purpose, earnestly appeal to the public for generous cooperation.

The war at present raging in Europe, with an unexampled severity, has caused so much suffering that it requires the utmost efforts to relieve the distress. Germany has, besides the enormous number of her own wounded sons, 80,000 wounded French in her charge. Every household is taxed to the uttermost. The hospitals have become inadequate to receive the wounded, and the people have taken them to their own homes; but the distress does not end with the wounded.

The peculiar military organization of Germany has called into the field by far the greater portion of the able bodied male population, and many families have been bereaved of their support forever.

For these innocent victims of the war, for the widows and orphans of the fallen, we also appeal to your sympathy.

Never yet has the appeal of suffering humanity failed to touch the great heart of the American people, and we are confident the public will respond to this call, not only by visiting the fair, but also by sending contributions. The smallest gifts will be welcome with the largest, and it matters not whether in money or salable articles.

From Oct. 12 to 17 an office will be established at the Armory of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, situated on Broadway and 35th-st., for the purpose of receiving contributions; in the meantime, among others, the following ladies are authorized to do so:

Mrs. Consul-General J. ROESING, No. 27 West 32d-st.
Mrs. Consul-General LEOP. SCHMIDT, No. 47 East 29th-st.
Mrs. M. HEIDELBACH, No. 25 West 39th-st.
Mrs. FRED. KUHNE, No. 328 East 15th-st.
Mrs. Gov. E. SALOMON, No. 30 West 15th-st.
Mrs. Prof. FRANCIS LIEBER, No. 48 East 34th-st.
Mrs. GEO. W. KRUGER, No. 147 West 48th-st.
Mrs. WM. STEINWAY, No. 301 Lexington-av.
Mrs. J. DE NEUFVILLE, No. 16 Lexington-av.
Mrs. GEORGE H. BEYER, 2d-av., corner 12th-st.
Mrs. E. CORDES, No. 124 Lexington-av.
Miss KATE GROSS, No. 311 3d st.

The Treasurer is Mr. FRED. KUHNE, No. 51 Broad-st.

Vice-Consul ERWIN STAMMANN, LL. D.,
RAYMOND SCHRAMM,
Secretaries Executive Committee.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1870.

THE GENERAL COMMITTEE.—Mrs. L. E. Amsinck, Mrs. G. Amsus, Mrs. Barth, Mrs. Beyer, Mrs. Von Biema, Miss Bodemann, Mrs. Brautigam, Mrs. P. Bruns, Mrs. R. Bachman, Mrs. Burke, Mrs. Von Busse, Mrs. Caesar, Mrs. J. F. Degener, Mrs. Drexel, Mrs. Dr. Dyer, Miss Adele Erbe, Mrs. H. Funch, Mrs. Henry Greene, Mrs. G. Gossler, Mrs. A. E. Godeffroy, Mrs. Mayor Gunther, Mrs. Glaubensklee, Miss Etha Gunther, Mrs. Louis F. Georges, Miss Gross, Mrs. Golsh, Mrs. A. Hammacher, Miss Jenny Hessee, Mrs. Edward Hagedorn, Mrs. F. Hoffman, Mrs. Dr. Henschel, Mrs. Dr. Herzog, Mrs. J. Hasse, Mrs. Dr. F. Hoffman, Mrs. E. Heye, Mrs. G. Heye, Mrs. Fr. Hotop, Mrs. Heidelbach, Mrs. W. F. Holcomb, Mrs. Joanwahrs, Mrs. Prof. Jay, Mrs. Ittner, Mrs. G. Jansson, Mrs. Dr. A. Jacobi, Mrs. A. Klamroth, Mrs. W. A. Kobbe, Mrs. Kissel, Mrs. Rud. Kunhardt, Mrs. Kehbaat, Mrs. Dr. E. Krackowitzer, Mrs. F. Kedenburg, Mrs. Edw. Kapp, Mrs. Prof. Knapp, Mrs. Kune, Mrs. Kruger, Mrs. Knoblauch, Mrs. L. Landmann, Miss Margaret Lemcke, Mrs. Lafond, Mrs. Lieber, Mrs. Fred. M. Maass, Mrs. John R. Muller, Miss Henriette Miller, Miss Georgie Miller, Mrs. Mentelte, Mrs. A. Mers, Miss Cath. Meisendorf, Mrs. Von Moers, Mrs. Mosenthal, Mrs. J. de Neufville, Mrs. E. Noess, Mrs. O. Ottendorfer, Mrs. H. Oelrichs, Mrs. Pagenstecher, Mrs. C. B. Richard, Mrs. L. Rosenfeld, Mrs. A. Renz, Mrs. H. Ritz, Mrs. H. Richard, Mrs. Dr. Richard Reisig, Mrs. Dr. Ad. Reisig, Mrs. Prof. Root, Miss E. Radde, Mrs. A. Rusch, Mrs. Consul-General Dr. Rosing, Mrs. L. Schlarbaum, Mrs. E. Sauer, Mrs. E. Steiger, Mrs. F. Schlesinger, Miss Julia Schmidt, Mrs. Scheftler, Mrs. Dr. Stranch, Mrs. A. Schwendler, Mrs. F. Schmilinsky, Mrs. H. Sintzer, Mrs. G. Schwab, Mrs. J. Seligmann, Mrs. A. Schioler, Miss Schultze, Mrs. Schneider, Mrs. Carl Schultz, Mrs. Salomon, Mrs. Todt, Mrs. L. O. Toussaint, Mrs. Triacca, Mrs. G. C. Voss, Mrs. W. L. Walter, Mrs. Wolf, Mrs. A. H. Witthaus, Mrs. Wiechers, Mrs. Thomas Wenker, Mrs. Mathilde F. Wendt, Mrs. Vice-Consul Zach, Mrs. Zogbaum. Delegates for Hoboken—Mrs. L. J. Stiastny, Mrs. T. Bunal. Delegates for Staten Island—Mrs. H. Wesendonck, Mrs. H. Baltzer, Mrs. De Jonge. Delegates for College Point—Mrs. Ranch, Mrs. Greeff. Delegates for Morrisania—Mrs. Gen. F. Sigel. Delegates for Poughkeepsie, Vassar College—Miss Cecilie Kapp, Mrs. Prof. Hinkel.

Mr. Carl Amsinck, Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall, Mr. Laurent Bailey, Mr. W. A. Bailey, Mr. H. B. Baltzer, Mr. H. Y. Bang, Capt. W. Barthmann, Mr. W. Bauendahl, Mr. Hch. Bauendahl, Hon. Gunning S. Bedford, Mr. H. Beste, Mr. Thomas Bauss, Mr. Jacob Blecker, Mr. W. Cullen Bryant, Mr. E. von Bernuth, Mr. Ernst Brett, Mr. Henry Clews, Hon. Chas. A. Dana, Mr. R. F. Downing, Mr. J. F. Degener, Mr. Eglan, Mr. A. E. Faber, Mr. F. Wm. Fawcett, Gen. J. C. Fremont, Mr. Bernhard Greef, Mr. G. Gossler, Mr. Chas. Hauselt, Mr. Charles Hadley, Mr. A. Heidelbach, Mr. C. B. Henderson, Mr. Julius Hallgarten, Mr. Charles Herter, Mr. Charles Henschel, Mr. Ed. Hergenhahn, Mr. F. Hoeninghaus, Dr. L. von Holst, Mr. Charles Hilmers, Mr. L. G. D. Hildebrandt, Hon. A. Oakey Hall, Mr. E. Haupe, Mr. R. Heim, Mr. Jul. Hess, Mr. G. Hess, Mr. Leroy Jones, Mr. D. W. Judd, Consul H. W. Keutgen, Mr. A. Klamroth, Mr. Percival Knauth, Mr. Charles Knoblauch, Mr. Max Knoedler, Mr. F. Kobbe, Mr. W. Kurtz, Mr. George W. Kruger, Mr. M. Kosman, Mr. Rud. Kunhardt, Mr. G. Kunath, Mr. Fred. Kuhne, Mr. Leo. Lehmann, Mr. Ernst Lemcke, Prof. Francis Lieber, Gen. Harry S. Liebenau, Mr. Max Mittendorfer, Mr. R. Millington, Mr. F. G. A. Mohr, Mr. Dan. Comyn Moran, Mr. Charles Mosell, Col. Abner Mellen, Jr., Mr. T. H. McCoon, Major Gen. Irwin McDowell, Major L. H. Meyer, Jr., Major Ferd. Mensing, Major G. Natorp, Mr. J. de Neufville, Mr. Charles Nordhoff, Mr. H. J. Oelrichs, Mr. Otto Plock, Rev. Dr. Sam. Osgood, Rev. Osw. Ottendorfer, Rev. Wm. P. Parker, Rev. R. Pagenstecher, Rev. Carl Pfeiffer, Rev. Ad. Pappenheim, Rev. James Knox Polk, Rev. H. Reck, Consul-General J. Rosing, Mr. C. Yates Roosevelt, Mr. Emil Sauer, Mr. Oscar D. Sawyer, Mr. Anton Schuler, Mr. Alfred Schlesinger, Mr. Carl Schedler, Mr. E. Schulze, Consul-General L. Schmidt, Mr. Oscar Eg. Schmidt, Major-Gen. Alex. Shaler, Mr. Robert Stollberg, Mr. Raymond Schramm, Mr. George Schunemann, Consul G. H. Siemon, Mr. Jesse Seligmann, Mr. D. Spahr, Vice-Consul E. Stammann, Col. A. Steinway, Mr. Wm. Steinway, Mr. Wm. Sturnberg, Mr. L. J. Stiastny, Mr. Kingsland Sutton, Mr. Casimir Tag, Mr. Frank Teff, Mr. Wm. Thorne, Mr. H. Uhl, Gen. Egbert L. Viele, Mr. Frans. Venino, Mr. H. F. Verhuven, Col. J. Van Wyck, Mr. Louis Watjen, Mr. Max A. Wesendonck, Mr. Otto Wesendonck, Dr. Wollny, Mr. W. W. Yard, Vice-Consul E. W. Zach, Mr. O. Zollikofer.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR Dancing will commence Oct. 1, at No. 212 5th-av., corner of 26th-st., and at No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

DEGARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.—The classes for gentlemen will reopen on TUESDAY, SEPT. 27, AT 8 P. M. The morning and afternoon classes will resume on SATURDAY, OCT. 1. Private lessons may be taken now. Circulars at the Academy. The rooms to let for private parties or other entertainments.

C. H. RIVERS' BROOKLYN DANCING Academy, corner of State and Court sts., entered on State-st. Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY, north-west corner 14th-st. and Broadway, Apollo Hall, will open for instruction on SATURDAY, Oct. 8, at 2 P. M. Circulars at the academy.

HLASKO'S DANCING CLASSES WILL commence Nov. 1, at Harvard Rooms, corner 6th-av. and 42d-st.

MRS. HLASKO'S DANCING CLASSES for juveniles will commence SATURDAY, Nov. 5, at Harvard Rooms, corner 6th-av. and 42d-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.
JAMES FISK, Jr.....................Proprietor
JOHN F. COLE......................Manager

THE GREAT EVENT.
Unparalleled success of the great
OPERA BOUFFE TROUPE.
OPERA BOUFFE TROUPE.
Enthusiastic reception of the celebrated Parisian celebrities.
LEA SILLY
LEA SILLY
and
CELINE MONTALAND.
CELINE MONTALAND.
PRONOUNCED SUCCESS OF
Herve's latest and popular chef d'oeuvre,
LE PETIT FAUST.
LE PETIT FAUST.

Mephisto..........................Mme. LEA SILLY
Marguerite.......................Mme. CELINE MONTALAND
Faust.............................M. M. GAUSINS
Valentin..........................M. M. HITTEMANS

Act I. Tableau 1.
FAUST'S SCHOOL-ROOM...............DAYTON
Act II. Tableau 1.
GARDEN CHAMPETRE..................MARSTON
Act III. Tableau 1.
MARGUERITE'S BOUDOIR..............DAYTON
Act III. Tableau 2.
PALACE OF SATAN...................MARSTON

An effort of art which the management feel justified in pronouncing
THE FINEST SCENIC PRODUCTION EVER EXHIBITED ON ANY STAGE.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

HOUSES CROWDED TO OVERFLOWING.
THIRD WEEK OF THE CHARMING ACTRESS,
LOTTA. LOTTA.
THIRD AND LAST WEEK OF THE DOMESTIC DRAMA,
HEARTSEASE,
introducing LOTTA in Songs, Dances and Banjo Solos.
In preparation Tom Taylor's Drama, entitled
TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,
in which Miss LOTTA will appear as
SAM WILLOUGHBY.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
EVERY NIGHT,
AUGUSTIN DALY'S DRAMA
ON
WILKIE COLLINS' NOVEL,
MAN
AND
WIFE.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, 1½.
Seats secured twelve days in advance.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

GEO. WOOD..............................Proprietor.
TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY at 2 and 8 P. M.
Fourth and last week of Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS.
THURSDAY, Sept. 29, AS YOU LIKE IT.
FRIDAY, Sept. 30, farewell benefit of MRS. SCOTT-SIDDONS, who will appear in KING RENE'S DAUGHTER and the HONEYMOON.
Matinees—Thursday and Friday, the Burlesque Extravaganza, the Golden Butterfly and My Dress Boots.

MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG

Begs to announce that she will shortly make a concert tour throughout the United States, assisted by MR. JAMES M. WEHLI, the distinguished pianist, and other celebrated artists. Business communications to be addressed to G. W. COLBY, at A. Weber's piano ware-rooms, 5th-av. and West 16th-st.

LECTURES.

NEW-YORK COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.—Lectures begin Oct. 3. Whole course, $30. Two prizes, $50 each. For prospectus or tickets apply to the Secretary, No. 23 Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

GREAT OCEAN RACE

BETWEEN THE YACHTS CAMBRIA AND MAGIC, ON THE 30TH SEPTEMBER.

The stanch and favorite steam-boat JOSEPHINE, newly fitted up, has been chartered to accompany the above yachts in their great race for the Ashbury Prize Cup.

The JOSEPHINE will leave the ferry slip, Whitehall, at 9 o'clock A. M., touching at Vanderbilt's Landing at 9:30. Fare $2.

BROOKLYN YACHT CLUB—UNION REGATTA.—THURSDAY, Sept. 29, 1870.—The steamer D. R. MARTIN, Capt. JAY I. CLARK, will accompany the yachts on the above occasion, leaving 37th-st., East River, at 9; Market-st. at 10, Pierrepont's Wharf, near Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn, at 10:30 A. M., returning to the City in time to leave on her up trip at 5 P. M. Fare for the excursion from New-York and Brooklyn, $1; dinners and refreshments extra.

REGATTA—27TH, 28TH, 29TH AND 30TH of September.—The new and first-class steamer PLEASANT VALLEY will leave on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY:

34th-st., North River..........at 7:45 A. M.
Spring-st., North River........at 8:15 A. M.
Peck-slip, East River..........at 8:30 A. M.
Montague-st., Brooklyn.........at 9:00 A. M.

Accompanying the yachts during the races.
Fare, $1. Refreshments on board.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Sept. 27, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of United States tax, has been declared, payable on the 17th day of October next, to shareholders who shall be registered as such on the closing of the transfer-books. The transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 8th day of October and opened on the 2d day of November next.

The capital stock of the Company has been increased one million dollars, in conformity with the proceedings of the stockholders at their meeting in June, 1869, and the same is offered to stockholders at par in the proportion of one additional share to each sixteen shares held by them on the closing of the transfer-books; said stock to be subscribed and paid for on or before the 1st day of November next, at which date negotiable scrip will be issued, entitling the holder to convert the same into shares of stock on and after 1st December next, when presented in sums of one hundred dollars, or any multiple of the same.

Stockholders not having complied with the above requirements by the 1st day of November next will be considered as having waived their right to subscribe, and the stock will be otherwise disposed of.

FRANCIS H. TOWS, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1870.

COUPONS OF THE FOLLOWING BONDS:

CHICAGO AND ALTON, INCOME,
ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO, FIRST MORTGAGE,
DUBUQUE SOUTH-WESTERN, FIRST MORTGAGE,
DETROIT AND PONTIAC, FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

due Oct. 1, will be paid on and after that date at our office, No. 12 Pine-st., free of Government tax.
M. K. JESUP & CO.

HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD OFFICE, HARTFORD, Sept. 22, 1870.

NOTICE.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF $3 on each share of Full Stock, and $1 50 on each share Scrip Stock, standing on the books the 24th inst., has been declared by the Board of Directors of the HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, payable on SATURDAY, the 1st. day of October next.

Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 24th of September to the 1st of October, both days inclusive.
S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE interest on the Bonds and Stocks of the City and County of New-York due Nov. 1, 1870, will be paid on that day by JOHN J. BRADLEY, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at his office, in the new Court-house.

The transfer-books will be closed Saturday, Sept. 24, 1870.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Controller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1870.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1870.

THE COUPONS OF THE COLUMBUS, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company, the Union and Logansport Railroad Company, and the Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company, due Oct. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date, at the St. Nicholas National Bank, No. 7 Wall-st.
B. E. SMITH, President.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD CO., NO. 38 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 17, 1870.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago, Danville and Vincennes Railroad Company, due Oct. 1, will be paid IN GOLD on and after that date, upon presentation at the office of the Company, No. 38 Pine-st.
F. E. JONES, Secretary.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 1, 1870.

THE INTEREST MATURING OCT. 1, 1870, on the bonds of the State of South Carolina, will be paid in gold on and after Oct. 1, at the banking-house of H. H. Kimpton, the financial agency of the State, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York.
NILES G. PARKER, Treasurer State South Carolina.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 23, 1870.

BULL'S HEAD BANK—FORTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—Out of the earnings of the last three months this bank has declared its usual Quarterly Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after the 1st of October next.
G. W. WILLETT, Cashier.

THE COUPONS DUE ON THE 2D of October on the second mortgage bonds of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railway Company will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, on and after that date, free of Government tax.
ZENO SECOR, President.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 23, 1870.

COUPONS.—THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS of the Columbus and Hocking Valley Railroad Company, due 1st of October next, will be paid on and after said date at the St. Nicholas National Bank.
M. M. GREENE, Vice-President.

THE COUPONS DUE OCT. 1, ON Arkansas State Bonds issued to railroad companies, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the banking-house of Farnham, Gilbert & Co., No. 8 Wall-st.
D. B. SICKELS, Financial Agent State of Arkansas.

THE COUPONS OF THE INDIANAPOLIS, Bloomington and Western Railroad Bonds due Oct. 1, will be paid in gold, free of tax on and after that date, at the banking-house of TURNER BROS., No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.
C. R. GRIGGS, President.

No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

THE INTEREST DUE OCT. 1 ON bonds of the Oregon and California Railroad Company will be paid at our office on and after that date.
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.

THE COUPONS OF THE DANVILLE, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Bonds due Oct. 1, will be paid in gold, free of tax, on and after that date, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York.
C. R. GRIGGS, President.

COUPONS ON SOUTHERN MINNESOTA Railroad Eight per Cent. Construction Bonds, due Oct. 1, will be paid on and after that date at the office of E. M. MYERS & CO., No. 24 Pine-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

NILSSON CONCERTS.

Miss Nilsson's fifth appearance at Steinway Hall was made last evening, in presence of an audience that equaled, almost, in numbers and in brilliancy, the assemblage gathered to greet her on her first night in this country. The programme included a few fresh elements, but was composed mainly of known pieces of the repertory of Mr. Strakosch's troupe. There is, of course, no occasion to complain because of this rehearsal of semi-familiar compositions. Miss Nilsson's rendering of the scene from "Hamlet," commencing, "A vos jeux, mes amis," is too good an example of difficulties of vocalism overcome, and of great variety in dramatic expression, not to bear repeated hearings, while her [illegible] of the [illegible] from "Mignon," beginning "Connais-tu le pays," is exceptionally interesting [illegible] of its poetry and delicacy. Besides these [illegible] compositions, given yesterday, Miss Nilsson sang "The Last Rose of Summer," and in response to the subsequent encore, "Home, Sweet Home." She was in admirable voice, and lacked no incentive to effort in respect of applause or floral tributes; of the latter a wreath of real laurel leaves, procured with some difficulty by a Swedish Ladies' Society, was a conspicuous part. The artists already written of here played and sang with Miss Nilsson. Mr. Vieuxtemps contributed to the entertainment his fantasia on motives from "Faust," and his variations, comical rather than beautiful, on an Irish popular air. Miss Anna Mehlig played one of Chopin's impromptus with the poesy and refinement of a finished artist, and gave, afterward, its full value to Liszt's "Campanella." The serenade from "Don Giovanni" was sung with much taste by Signor Verger, and the romance, "Il mio tesoro," from the same opera was recited in his well-remembered style by Signor Brignoli. Mozart's grandest opera, by the way, was drawn upon a third time during the evening, the duet "La ci darem," by Signor Verger and Miss Cary being the final piece on the bill. Miss Cary's solo was the shepherd's song from "Dinorah," and was thoroughly well suited for the display of the timbre of this lady's superb contralto notes. A basket of flowers of Homeric size was presented to Miss Cary after she had sung this air, and one of the most amusing incidents of a very agreeable concert arose out of her resting it upon her head and thus retiring from view. As hitherto, Mr. Maretzek conducted the orchestra, and Signor Carlo Bosoni accompanied at the piano. The next Nilsson concert will take place to-morrow night. A matinée performance can be attended Saturday, and it should be remembered that for Wednesday and Friday of next week there are announced two "extra" Concerts, which will constitute the seventh and eighth of the series. The management intimate that on these occasions the public will find a larger and better choice of seats than heretofore, in consequence of there being no subscription for the nights in question.

AID FOR THE GERMAN WOUNDED.

We learn with pleasure that the concert to be given Monday evening, in aid of the German wounded, is likely to be very interesting in point of programme. The Liederkranz and Arion Societies are to sing, an orchestra of 150 performers will play, and Miss Mehlig and other artists will be heard. Of the worthiness of the cause, we naturally need say nothing. Were Steinway Hall thrice as large as it is, its condition three days hence would be easily forecast.

MR. LEVY AND MISS PHILLIPS.

Mr. J. Levy, the cornet-player, and Miss Adelaide Phillips, are returned from California. They were present at the Nilsson concert last evening.

Theatrical.

MR. JEFFERSON AT BOOTH'S THEATRE.

The stream of success flows so steadily on at Booth's Theatre that it seems to require no encouragement or comment beyond the mere record of the fact. Still it is but fair to one of our worthiest native actors to recognize from time to time the strength of his hold on the metropolitan public, and to congratulate Mr. Booth and his fine theatre on profiting by it. There are no signs of abatement in the attraction of "Rip Van Winkle," and from appearances, we shall only have to repeat this passing mention of the fact for some time to come. The few who have not seen and admired Mr. Jefferson have an opportunity to enjoy that pleasure under favorable circumstances at Booth's, and they should embrace it betimes, so as to be able to enjoy what they are pretty sure to desire, a speedy repetition of so fine an intellectual entertainment.

Return of Mrs. Macready.

Mrs. Macready, a lady who has won considerable reputation as a reader, has returned to this country, after an absence of ten years. Her *repertoire* is extensive, and the flattering notices she has received from the Press, both here and elsewhere, justify her claims to a prominent position among reciters. She intends to appear before long in some of our public places, and we bespeak for her a generous welcome.

OCEAN REGATTA.

Contest Between the Cambria and New-York Yachts—The Course Outside of Sandy Hook—The Ashbury Cup Won by the Tidal Wave—Prizes Won by the Dauntless and Madeleine.

The yacht regatta for the silver cups offered by Mr. James Ashbury, owner of the English yacht *Cambria*, and Mr. Rutherford Stuyvesant, owner of the *Palmer*, took place outside of Sandy Hook, yesterday, together with a race for the possession of a cup offered by Mr. William Douglass, owner of the *Sappho*. The regatta was sailed according to the rules of the New-York Yacht Club, the course being from Sandy Hook Bar, twenty miles to windward and return. It was Mr. Ashbury's wish to have the match for his prize contested for in ocean water, with a breeze of not less than ten knots, in order to display the best sailing and weatherly qualities of the different competitors. The challenge for the race was issued during the recent cruise along Long Island Sound, and the arrangements were perfected at that time. There were eleven schooner yachts assembled at the Horse Shoe, near the entrance to the Lower Bay, yesterday morning, for the purpose of taking part in the match. Conspicuous among the number were the *Dauntless*, Mr. J. G. Bennett, Jr.; *Sappho*, Mr. Douglass, and *Cambria*, Mr. Ashbury. The remainder of the fleet included the *Alarm*, 225.3 tons, Mr. A. C. Kingsland; *Josephine*, 142 tons, Mr. A. C. Durfee; *Tidal Wave*, 153.5 tons, Mr. William Voorhis; *Tarolinta*, Mr. H. A. Kent; *Madeleine*, 148.2 tons, Mr. Jacob Voorhis; *Madgie*, Mr. R. F. Loper; *Palmer*, 194.2 tons, Mr. R. Stuyvesant; and *Idler*, 132.5 tons, Mr. Thomas C. Durant. The start was made about 11:30 A. M., the wind blowing pretty fair from the south-west. Several steam-boats were present at the Hook with spectators on board. The course was direct to windward for a distance of twenty miles. It was nearly dusk when the leading vessel, the *Dauntless*, hove in sight of Sandy Hook, closely followed by the *Tidal Wave* and *Sappho*. The *Cambria* was barely in sight at the time. The various yachts crossed the bar in the following order and time: *Dauntless*, 6 hours, 2 minutes, 24 seconds; *Tidal Wave*, 6 hours, 6 minutes, 33 seconds; *Sappho*, 6 hours, 13 minutes; *Madeleine*, 6 hours, 14 minutes, 16 seconds; *Palmer*, 6 hours, 15 minutes, 26 seconds; *Idler*, 6 hours, 18 minutes, 47 seconds; *Alarm*, 6 hours, 23 minutes, 55 seconds; *Madgie*, 6 hours, 26 minutes, 59 seconds; *Cambria*, 6 hours, 28 minutes, 56 seconds; *Tarolinta*, 6 hours, 29 minutes, 3 seconds; *Josephine*, 6 hours, 40 minutes, 27 seconds. The *Tidal Wave* was declared the winner of the Ashbury Cup, her actual time being reduced several minutes by allowance for measurement. The *Dauntless* took the prize offered by Mr. Douglass, and the *Madeleine* the prize offered by Mr. Stuyvesant. The race passed off very quietly, and was unattended by any such exciting scenes as were witnessed at the celebrated *America* contest.

The Suabian Festival—Last Day.

The natives of Old Suabia, yesterday, again flocked in large numbers to Jones' Wood. It was the last day of their national festival, the Cannstadt Volksfest. The visitors were not nearly so numerous as on the previous day, but it is estimated that no less than 5,000 persons were on the ground. Immense enthusiasm was created by the reception of the news of the surrender of Strasbourg, and a salute from the cannon was fired on the occasion. The tableaux, representing scenes and incidents during the breaking out and progress of the present war, were repeated. A dramatic performance, representing "Seven Suabians hunting a hare" under ludicrous circumstances, was next presented, and caused great amusement. The Cannstadt Volksfest Society has realized a handsome sum from the festival, of which the principal portion will go to the fund in aid of the wounded and crippled German soldiers and the widows and orphans [illegible].

THE FARRAGUT [illegible]

Notice to Invited Guests—Representatives From Other Cities to be Present—Action of the Board of Education—The Public Schools to be Closed.

Another meeting of the Committee of the Common Council having charge of the arrangements for the Farragut obsequies was held yesterday afternoon, and the full official programme was agreed upon, which will be found in another column.

Telegrams were received from the Secretary of War and the Navy, stating that they would positively take part in the funeral ceremonies. Admiral Porter will also be present.

The gentlemen invited to take part in the obsequies will be received by the Committee of Arrangements in the Governor's Room, City Hall, at 10 A. M. on Friday next. The members of the Common Council and heads of the City departments are also requested to meet in the same chamber, and at the same time.

The body will be interred at Woodlawn Cemetery. Persons desirous of witnessing the ceremonies at the cemetery can do so by taking the 2½ P. M. train on the Harlem Road for Woodlawn, which will arrive in time for the funeral. Private conveyances should take the Eighth-avenue and McComb's Dam Road for Woodlawn.

A very splendid pall is being prepared in this City to cover the coffin on its removal from the *Guerriere*. It is covered with gold stars and has heavy gold tassels depending from the corners. After the funeral it will be presented to Mrs. Farragut.

The following dispatch was received by Mayor Hall yesterday:

[illegible]

NATH. B. SHURTLEFF, Mayor.

An answer was returned to the effect that all representatives of other cities will be considered as invited guests, and carriages provided for them.

This morning, the Keeper of the City Hall, Mr. George Roome, will commence to drape the front of the Hall and the principal stairway, the Governor's room and the west front of the new Court-house, with black cloth rosettes, &c. The flags on the Hall will of course be hoisted at half-mast on the arrival of the remains in the harbor. The Custom-house will be closed on Friday after 11 o'clock, and before that hour it will be open only for the entrance and clearance of vessels.

The following members were, yesterday, appointed a committee to represent the Chamber of Commerce at the Farragut obsequies: William E. Dodge, George Opdyke, A. A. Low, G. W. Dow, Moses H. Grinnell, William H. Vermilyea, Ambrose Snow, Walter S. Griffith, E. D. Morgan and S. B. Chittenden.

ARMY AND NAVY OF THE GULF.

The Executive Committee of the Army and Navy of the Gulf have issued the following:

SOCIETY OF THE ARMY AND NAVY OF THE GULF, }
OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, }
NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1870. }

It has become the painful duty of the Executive Committee to announce to the members of the Society of the Army and Navy of the Gulf the death of our revered President, Admiral David G. Farragut, U. S. N. By us, as individuals, he was beloved and respected, for we served with and under him; and the bright example of heroism and devotion to duty which he set will always remain fresh in our memories. To us, as a Society, he was specially endeared; for, since our organization, he has been our only President, and took a deep personal interest in our welfare and success. Even from what proved to be his death bed, he sent to us, at our last reunion, a message of greeting and encouragement; and in him we have lost a sincere and steadfast friend. In the funeral obsequies of our departed President, which will take place in New-York, on Friday, Sept. 30, a position has been assigned to our Society; and it is hoped that all members who can do so will be present. Members are requested to report in citizen's dress, with the usual badge of mourning on the left arm, to Gen. Jacob Sharpe, Assistant Marshal, at the foot of Canal-street, North River, on Friday, Sept. 30, at 10 A. M.

By order of the Executive Committee.

DUNCAN S. WALKER, Chairman.

GRANVILLE P. HAWES, Secretary.

ACTION OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

A special meeting of the Board of Education was held, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of taking suitable action in regard to the funeral of Admiral Farragut.

Mr. Lewis offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this Board, being desirous of evincing their respect for the memory, and their appreciation of the eminent services of the late Admiral Farragut, and in order that the children of our public schools and those identified with the Education Department of the City may have an opportunity of participating in the honors to be rendered to the illustrious deceased, it is

Resolved, That the schools under the control of the Board be closed on Friday, Sept. 30, 1870, and the flags on all the school buildings be displayed at half-mast; also,

Resolved, That this Board meet on Friday, Sept. 30, at the hall of the Board of Education, (at such time as may be decided upon by the Committee of Arrangements,) and proceed in a body to join in the funeral obsequies on the occasion of the removal of the remains of Admiral Farragut.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to make such arrangements as are necessary to carry the foregoing into effect.

The resolutions were adopted, and the President appointed Messrs. Lewis, Sherwood and Bell as such Committee. The President of the Board was afterward added.

The Board then adjourned.

MILITARY AND OTHER ARRANGEMENTS.

Gen. Shaler has ordered the troops of the First Division, N. G., to form in deployed line on Broadway, Fourteenth-street, and Fifth-avenue, right resting on Canal-street, at 10 A. M. Friday morning. Gen. Woodward has ordered the troops of the Second Division, (Brooklyn,) N. G., to form in New-York at 10 A. M., Friday morning, as follows: Fifth Brigade on Maiden-lane, Eleventh Brigade on John-street in close column of companies, right in front, the head of each Brigade resting on Broadway. The batteries of artillery will form on Dey-street with the right resting on Broadway. The column will march at 10¾ A. M.

A brigade of the Fire Department has been ordered to parade on the occasion. Its line will be formed at 9 A. M., on the north side of Canal-street.

The Army of the Constitution, in Brooklyn, held a meeting last night, in their rooms, No. 50 Court-street, and resolved to send a deputation to New-York on Friday, to attend the obsequies of Admiral Farragut.

ACTION OF THE UNION LEAGUE.

A meeting of the Union League was held last evening at the club-room, when resolutions of respect to the memory of Admiral Farragut were adopted, and the following were appointed a Committee to represent the Club at the obsequies: George W. Blunt, John C. Hamilton, Geo. Folsom, Peter Cooper, Levi A. Dowley, S. H. Wales, Peter McMartin, Geo. Cabot Ward, Wm. F. Church, Henry F. Hitch.

The Secretary of the Navy has issued the following order:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 28.

The public obsequies of the late Admiral David G. Farragut will take place in the City of New-York, under the direction of the Common Council, on the 30th September instant. The attendance of officers of the Navy on that occasion will be gratifying to this Department, and the Commanders of the various naval ships and stations will give the necessary leave to all officers who desire to attend and who can be spared from duty. As a further mark of respect, the Department will be closed on the 30th inst.

The following order was yesterday afternoon issued by the Navy Department:

The Navy-yard of Brooklyn will be closed on the 30th of September, inst., the day of the obsequies of the late Admiral of the Navy.

The marines on the station, except those necessary for guard duty, and such sailors as are available, will join in the ceremonies in such position as the Committee of Arrangements may determine. All the officers on the station will report in full dress to take part, and such of the crews of the men-of-war in commission in the harbor of New-York as can be spared from their ships will report under their proper officers. Minute-guns will be fired from the Navy-yard during the moving of the funeral procession. The Port Admiral of the station and the Commandant of the Navy-yard will confer with the Committee to take the necessary action to carry out these orders in detail.

(Signed,) GEORGE M. ROBESON,
Secretary of the Navy.

Sailing of the Guerriere.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Sept. 28.—The United States steamers *Guerriere* and *Brooklyn*, with the remains of Admiral Farragut, left at 10 o'clock last night for New-York. While passing "Whale's Back" the *Brooklyn* ran into and badly damaged the schooner *Onward*, of Cherryfield, Me.

State Convention of the New-Jersey Young Men's Christian Association.

Yesterday the Young Men's Christian Association of New-Jersey held their annual Convention at St. James' Methodist Episcopal Church, New-Brunswick. Representatives were present from nearly all the Associations in the State. The Convention met at 2½ P. M., and was opened by prayer. At 3 o'clock Mr. C. C. Lathrop, the President of the last Convention, took the Chair, and a permanent organization was effected by the election of Hon. John Hill, of Morris County, President; Hon. James Bishop, of New-Brunswick, Vice-President, and Mr. Keeves, of Bridgeton, Secretary. The report of the State Executive Committee was received and adopted, and a Committee on Associations was appointed. Reports from the different associations in the State were read, detailing the amount and character of the work that had been performed. In the evening, the question, "What is a Young Man's Christian Association?" and "What is to be accomplished?" were discussed by prominent speakers. The convention will reassemble today.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The *National Intelligencer*, published at Washington since 1800, has been transplanted to New-York, where in a new shape it will appear in future. Mr. Alex. Delmar and N. H. Lowe are the principal managers. Speaking for itself, the paper claims to be not a party organ, but will present all that is best in the doctrines of both parties, and it addresses that class of readers who are anxious for the greatness and good government of our country more than those who are "blinded and deafened by the noise and dust of mere party strife." The number before us certainly displays considerable ability, and we hope the enterprise will succeed.

Before United States Commissioner Betts, yesterday, William Gilbert, a broker, doing business in Wall-street, was charged with having in his possession $2,500 of registered United States bonds and $2,000 unregistered bonds, which were alleged to have been stolen and altered. The evidence was that a lawyer named Francis, residing in Williamsburg, about a fortnight since sent information to Col. Whitley that the prisoner wanted him to alter these bonds, and a detective was placed to watch him. A few days subsequently he was arrested, after leaving the house of Francis, with the bonds in his possession. Ex-Judge Stewart, on the part of the prisoner, denied the charge, and asserted that it was instigated by malicious and evil motives. The examination was adjourned to Saturday next for further evidence.

To-day is the twenty-eighth anniversary of the foundation of the Order of the Sons of Temperance, the oldest temperance organization in existence, and from which all existing ones have sprung. New-York Division, No. 1, the fountain head of this Order, still lives, and will celebrate its birthday at Association Hall to-night, with appropriate exercises. We notice the names of Rev. Frobisher, Rev. Stephen Merritt, Jr., William E. Macdonough, and many other favorites, on the programme.

In the case of John Conroy, who is charged with shooting a man in the breast with a pistol, Assistant District-Attorney Fellows, yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, said he was willing to permit the prisoner to be discharged, as the complainant had left the State, and it would be utterly impossible to find him. Judge Bedford refused to entertain the motion, remarking that such lawless conduct as the unjustifiable use of the pistol should be put an end to at all hazards. He directed the prisoner to be remanded for a few weeks, to see if the detectives could not succeed in ascertaining the residence of the complainant.

The prize exhibition of grapes at the store of Messrs. B. K. Bliss & Son, at No. 23 Park-place, continued yesterday. A splendid assortment of fifty varieties of choice grapes were received, yesterday, from Messrs. Ellwanger & Barry, of the Mount Hope Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y. Though they arrived too late for competition, this assortment is one of the finest on exhibition. John W. Bailey, of Plattsburg, N.Y., also forwarded several specimens of the "Adirondac" grape, which he originated. The exhibition continues two days longer.

John W. Forney, Jr., son of the editor of the Philadelphia *Press*, has mysteriously disappeared in this City, and it is feared he has been foully dealt with, as he has always been in the habit of carrying plenty of money. He came to town last week to send a dispatch about Nilsson's reception. He has not been seen since the morning of the 22d inst., although the Police have made diligent inquiries for him. The description given is as follows: Light complexion, sandy hair, side whiskers and mustache. He was rather slim, but was six feet in height. He had on, when last seen, on Friday, an old suit of clothing, with sailor jacket, and straw hat.

The Young People's Association of the Berean Baptist Church, recently organized, will hold a public meeting in the church, corner of Bedford and Downing streets to-night, at which Rev. H. M. Gallaher, Rev. G. F. Pentecost, Rev. C. Rhodes, and the pastor, Rev. P. L. Davies, will deliver addresses.

The long looked for and once postponed match for the pigeon-shooting championship and $1,000, between Ira Paine, of this City, and Miles Johnson, of Bordentown, took place yesterday at Fleetwood Park. There was a large attendance, and speculation on the result was heavy. The conditions of the match were to shoot at 100 single birds each, twenty-one yards rise and eighty yards boundary. The betting was even, although in some pools sold before the shooting commenced, Johnson had the call at $100 to $80. Paine proved the victor by eight birds, and the championship, and emblematic gold badge was transferred to his keeping.

The following appointments were made by Collector Murphy yesterday: Thos. L. James, Deputy Collector, third division; S. L. Jacobs, chief clerk auditor; H. G. Leask, weigher; Knox McAfee, gauger; D. F. Countryman, store-keeper; Alex. Darragh, night inspector; L. S. Cuyler, store-keeper; Wm. H. Granby, store-keeper; John N. Lanthier, inspector; Henry Waring, night inspector.

The Collector of the Port has issued an edict that he will not under any circumstances receive visitors on any other days than Tuesdays and Thursdays, when he will see those friends of applicants for position who may wish to press their claims. On the prescribed days he will transact only such Custom-house business as cannot be transacted by the deputies or by the Assistant Collector. The statistics of imports for August have just been completed. The returns show that there were 26,509 pounds of coal, 7,177,380 pounds of salt, 46,764,224 pounds of sugar, 5,266,617 pounds of coffee, and 2,763,501 pounds of tea imported during that month.

The members of the New-York Yacht Club desiring to participate in the complimentary dinner to Mr. James Ashbury on Monday, Oct. 3, are notified that the dinner list is now open at the Secretary's office, where tickets must be obtained on or before Friday, Sept. 30.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday designated the various polling-places in the different election districts, which will be published hereafter. The Board adjourned to Monday next.

The French Subscription Committee publishes its ninth subscription list, showing that the total amount collected in aid of the wounded defenders of France, thus far, is $24,022 34, exclusive of $6,000 directly transmitted to Paris by the donors. During the past week $2,329 95 were collected.

About 11 o'clock on Tuesday night Chas. Stewart, residing in No. 418½ East Fifty-third-street, was passing through Mercer-street, when he was assaulted by three men, who knocked him down and robbed him of a pocket-book containing $45. George Burns, who lives in Amity-street, was subsequently identified as one of his assailants, and on being brought before Judge Cox, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, was temporarily committed to enable the officers to search for his accomplices.

Before United States Commissioner White, yesterday, Mrs. Clarke, mother of Col. Clarke, who is in custody on a charge of dealing extensively in counterfeit money, made application for his release on bail. The amount of bail is fixed at $5,000, but the Commissioner refused to accept her bond for that sum.

The Police Commissioners, yesterday, resolved to transfer the witnesses in the House of Detention, in Mulberry-street, to No. 59 Leonard-street, formerly occupied by the Fifth Precinct Police. The House of Detention is to be torn down, and on its site a new building will be erected, to be occupied by the Fourteenth Precinct Police and the witnesses in criminal cases.

Yesterday, there were but twenty-seven complaints against policemen before Commissioners Smith and Manierre. None of them presented any remarkable features.

The Post-office authorities of this City do not consider it probable that the Government will dispatch the United States mails by the German lines of steamers, as under the present condition of affairs the ships would be liable to capture. There are now three mails per week to Europe, and these are ample for the necessities of American correspondents.

John P. Grace, of No. 123 Baxter-street, was arrested, yesterday, on the complaint of John Flynn, of No. 14 Baxter-street, who accused him of having endeavored to shoot him with a pistol, the bullet, however, failing to take effect. When arraigned before Justice Dowling, at the Tombs, the prisoner was held for trial.

BROOKLYN.

The Health authorities continue to make vigorous war against all parties who attempt to conceal small-pox cases. Yesterday, Dr. Frederick Boerman, residing at No. 134 Montrose-avenue, was arraigned before Justice Walsh for attempting to do so in the case of a patient named [illegible], of McKibben-street.

The entries for the thirteenth annual and third Union regatta of the Brooklyn Yacht Club were completed last night, and show a fine array of fast yachts, so that the regatta today is likely to prove one of the best yachting events of the season. The entries are: [illegible]

The twenty-ninth annual Fair of the Queens County Agricultural Society commenced yesterday at Mineola. It being the first day, only about [illegible] persons were present. The exhibition, although fully up to the regular Fairs, does not present any striking feature not exhibited in previous years.

Yesterday the Board of Health resumed its investigation of the complaint of the residents of Greenpoint against the chemical factory of Mr. Elias, situated at the corner of [illegible]-street and Quincy-street. Drs. Charles F. Chandler, Henry Stone and R. G. Stiles gave evidence in favor of the defendant. They showed that the gas exhaled from the factory, instead of being poisonous, was beneficial in its effects. The subject will be continued on Tuesday next.

The water supply of the city was shut off for about an hour, yesterday morning, on account of [illegible] derangement of the [illegible].

[illegible]

John McGee, an old Sandy Hook pilot, very well known in Stapleton, dropped dead last Sunday while walking in the small park of that village.

A memorial window, beautifully stained, and designed after Raphael's picture of the "Ascension," has been ordered for the church of the Ascension, at West Brighton, in memory of a lady connected with the church and who has been most indefatigable in her efforts to further the erection of the edifice.

An attempt was made at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, by some unknown parties, to break into the house of Mr. Unhemmer, in Beach-street, near Stapleton. Mrs. Unhemmer was aroused by the fellows, who made good their escape on the appearance of the Police, who were attracted thither by the screams of the woman. The gang returned sometime after, when they met with a warmer reception from Mr. Unhemmer, who had just got home, and fired three shots at them from his window. One of the parties was wounded.

The dwelling-house of Mr. Kellett, at New-Dorp, was discovered to be on fire Tuesday morning, [illegible].

[illegible]

According to numerous complaints made before Justice Berney, of Jersey City, the fat-rendering establishments in Hudson County are pursuing a line of business more profitable to them than their legitimate work. The carcasses of dead horses, hogs and other animals are removed from New-York, and upon arrival at the Jersey City establishments are carefully examined to find whether or not they contain any "sound meat." The parts of the flesh that are not discolored are cut off and sold to sausage-makers, chemical processes being sometimes used to prevent it from emitting a bad odor. The hogs that are suffocated in cattle cars are "tried out" for lard. The rendering firms have agents and wagons out collecting offal. These monstrous charges are supported by such evidence that Justice Berney is taking steps to have the guilty parties indicted.

The centenary of Universalism in New-Jersey was celebrated at Good Luck Grove, a secluded country place, ten miles from Tom's River, yesterday. The spot at which the celebration took place was 100 years ago the site of a church erected by the first New-Jersey Universalist, Thomas Potter. To this place came John Murray, a Universalist preacher from England, who was driven ashore in the vessel in which he had crossed the Atlantic, near Potter's church. He was invited to preach in the church—which was erected for the use of all denominations, and subsequently formed a society there—the first Universalist Society on the continent.

An empty coal train on the Paterson branch of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad ran off the track near Stony Road about 10 o'clock on Tuesday night. The locomotive and eight cars were thrown off by a misplaced switch. No one was killed, but the fireman had his hand crushed. A few minutes afterward another train came up, and in attempting to stop too suddenly, the engineer threw off three rear cars of his train.

The insurances on the Elizabeth fire, which was reported in this paper, yesterday, are given as follows: Mr. Oliver Story, who owned the buildings, and who lost $11,000, was insured for $8,000 in the Fire and Marine Insurance Company of New-York. Thomas H. Morrow, one of the tenants, had his furniture insured for $1,500 in the Miami Insurance Company.

Wm. Gibbons, a State Prison convict, sentenced in Essex County to a three years' term for larceny, escaped from the prison in Trenton early yesterday morning. He had, on Tuesday, placed a figure on the bed in his cell, and at night, when the men quit work, he concealed himself in the shop. During the night he climbed out upon the roof, and when morning came he was nowhere to be found.

Today the rifle match of the New-Jersey National Guard takes place at Clifton, a small station on the Erie Railway, near Passaic. The occasion will be one of considerable interest, and the Governor of the State, with all the prominent military men of New-Jersey, will be present. The shooting is to be conducted on what is known among military men as the Wythe system.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Surgeon John C. Spear is ordered to duty in the Tehauntepec and Nicaragua Surveying Expedition. Surgeon Ruschenberger is detached from duty as President of the Board of Examiners at Philadelphia and ordered to the Naval Hospital at that place. Surgeon L. B. Hunter is detailed from duty as a member of the Board of Examiners, and placed on waiting orders. Midshipman Francis L. Ludlow is ordered to the *Kansas*.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The market for American Securities opened and continued quiet and steady. Stocks opened steady and closed flat. The course of the market during the day is indicated by the following table:

	11½ A. M.	4½ P. M.
Consols for money	92⅛	91⅞
Consols for account	92⅛	91⅞
United States 5-20s, 1862	90⅛	90⅛
United States 5-20s, 1865, (old)	89⅞	89⅞
United States 5-20s, 1867	88⅞	88⅞
United States 10-40s	85	85
Illinois Central Railroad Shares	113	113
Erie Railroad Shares	17⅝	17⅝
Atl. and Gt. Western R. R. Shares	26⅛	26

LONDON, Sept. 28.—TALLOW, 43s. 6d. LINSEED-OIL, £31.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 28—4½ P. M.—COTTON opened flat at 2 P. M., had a downward tendency, and closed flat and irregular; Middling Uplands opened at 8¾d. and closed at 8⅝d.@8¾d.; Middling Orleans opened at 9⅛d. and closed at 9d.@9⅛d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, of which 2,000 bales were taken for export and speculation. BREADSTUFFS—The market was easier at 1½ P. M. Wheat opened at 9s. 11d.@10s. ℔ cental for California White. Flour, 23s. ℔ bbl. for Western Canal. PROVISIONS—Pork, 110s. ℔ bbl. for Extra Prime Mess. Lard, 72s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Cheese, 66s. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon, 56s. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut. PRODUCE—Turpentine, 33s. 6d.@33s. 9d. ℔ cwt. Tallow closed at 43s. 3d. ℔ cwt. Rosin, 5s. ℔ cwt. for Common North Carolina. Spirits Petroleum, 1s.@1s. 1d. ℔ gallon.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 28.—BONDS closed firm at 94¼@94⅜ for the old issue.

ANTWERP, Sept. 28.—PETROLEUM closed firmer at 53½ f. for Standard White.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 28.—FLOUR unchanged with a fair demand; sales 1,300 bbls. at $6 25 for No. 1 Spring; $6 75 for Amber Winter; $7 00 for White; $7 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; new No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 22; old No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 18. CORN quiet; sales 1,000 bushels Wisconsin at 79c. OATS quiet; sales 500 bushels Illinois at 48c. BARLEY inactive; Canada held at $1 10. RYE inactive. CORN-MEAL—$2 for Bolted; $1 80 for Unbolted, ℔ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $22@$23; Middlings, $25@$30 ℔ ton. HIGHWINES, 87c.@87½c. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 8c., Corn, 7¼c., Barley, 7c., to New-York; Lumber, $2 25 to the Hudson; $4 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 63c., to New-York 46c., to Albany 40c.; Grain and Mill-feed to Boston $4 50, to New-York $4 50, to Albany $4 00, ℔ ton. LAKE IMPORTS—32,000 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Oats, 44,000 bushels Barley, 1,340,000 feet Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—12,000 bushels Wheat, 9,400 bushels Barley, and 733,000 feet Lumber.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—EXCHANGE firm; par selling, 1-10 off buying. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT quiet, firm and higher; sales No. 2 Spring at $1 02½. CORN in active demand and advancing; No. 2 Mixed, 69c. OATS in active demand and advancing; sales No. 2 at 37c.@37½c. RYE quiet and easier; No. 1 at 75c.; No. 1 at 71c.@72c. BARLEY firm and in fair demand; sales No. 2 at 80c. HIGHWINES quiet; wood bound, 84c. PROVISIONS quiet and unchanged. Live HOGS active and firm; sales at $8 25. CATTLE dull; holders anxious to sell. RECEIPTS—Flour, 8,500 bbls.; Wheat, 93,000 bushels; Corn, 62,000 bushels; Oats, 48,000 bushels; Rye, 13,000 bushels; Barley, 30,000 bushels; Hogs, 2,500; Cattle, 1,500 head. SHIPMENTS—8,000 bbls. Flour, 24,000 bushels Wheat, 86,000 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Rye, 13,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 Hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 28.—RECEIPTS—4,900 bbls. Flour, 75,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 30,000 bushels Oats, 8,000 bushels Barley. SHIPMENTS—104,000 bushels Wheat, 40,000 bushels Corn, 42,000 bushels Oats, 27,000 bushels Barley. Railroad SHIPMENTS—[illegible]. FLOUR dull. WHEAT [illegible] Milwaukee Club at [illegible]. CORN [illegible]. OATS [illegible]. Toledo. All other markets dull and prices unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 28.—FLOUR dull; Superfine $5 25; Double Extra, [illegible]; Treble Extra, [illegible]. CORN lower; Mixed, 75c.; White, 78c. OATS quiet and firm at [illegible]. BRAN, [illegible]. HAY—Choice, $25. PORK nominally $27. BACON [illegible]. LARD [illegible]. SUGAR [illegible]. MOLASSES [illegible]. WHISKY dull; [illegible]. COFFEE quiet; [illegible]. STERLING, [illegible]. New-York Sight, [illegible] premium. GOLD, [illegible].

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28.—COTTON—Middling Uplands, [illegible]; Gulf, [illegible]. [illegible] WHEAT steady; Western Red, [illegible].

BALTIMORE, Sept. 28.—COTTON dull; Middling, [illegible]. FLOUR dull and weak. WHEAT steady; [illegible]. CORN—White, [illegible]; Yellow, [illegible]. OATS, [illegible]. RYE, [illegible]. MESS PORK heavy at [illegible]. BACON firm; [illegible].

WHISKY quiet at 90c.@91c.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 28.—COTTON dull at 15½c. [illegible]. FLOUR dull and unchanged. [illegible] No. 2 Winter, $1 12@$1 15. CORN dull at [illegible]. OATS [illegible]. BARLEY [illegible]. [illegible] irregular. PORK dull and unchanged. BACON—Shoulders lower; sales at 14c. Clear Sides, 18c.@17¾c.; Clear Rib, 16¼c.; Clear 17c.@17¼c. LARD dull and unchanged. RECEIPTS—[illegible] bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat.

TOLEDO, Sept. 28.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT easier and inactive; No. 1 Red, $1 17; No. 2 Red, $1 12@$1 12½. CORN dull and lower; No. 1, [illegible]; White, 70c. OATS dull and lower; No. 1, 42c. FREIGHTS firm at 3¾c. to Buffalo; 7c. to Oswego. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 22,000 bushels Wheat, [illegible] bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, [illegible] bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 28.—COTTON was active [illegible] when the news depressed the market; [illegible] small; prices have declined to 15½c. [illegible].

[illegible] OATS [illegible]. PORK flat at $25@$26. BACON—Shoulders, 14c.; Sides, 16¼c.@18c.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 28.—WHEAT dull; No. 1 Red, [illegible]; No. 2 Red, $1 17. CORN declining; No. 1 Mixed, [illegible]. OATS steady at 42c. PETROLEUM quiet at 22½c. spot, and seller September; 22c.@22½c. seller October; [illegible] for car-load lots of Refined; Crude, $4 40.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 28.—COTTON—Demand [illegible] at lower rates; Middling, 15c.; sales, 2,700 bales; net receipts, 2,553 bales; coastwise, 371 bales; total, [illegible] bales; exports, coastwise, 1,436 bales; stock, 34,555 bales.

BOSTON, Sept. 28.—COTTON very dull and depressed, and accurate quotations cannot be given; Middling, 17½c.@17¾c.; sales, 200 bales; net receipts, [illegible] bales; coastwise, 30 bales; total, 312 bales; stock, [illegible] bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 28.—Spirits TURPENTINE steady at 35c. ROSIN dull; Strained, $1 40. Crude TURPENTINE unchanged. TAR unchanged. COTTON dull, with a downward tendency; Middling, 15c.

DETROIT, Sept. 28.—WHEAT steady; Extra, $1 26; No. 1 at $1 24; Amber at $1 14; Regular at $1 12. CORN—No. 1 White, 75c. OATS—No. 1 State, 42c. BARLEY—No. 1 Spring, $1 50; No. 2, $1 30 ℔ cental.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 28.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT firm. CORN and OATS unchanged. RYE firm at 71c. BARLEY firm; No. 2 Spring, 85c. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 124,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 82,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 28.—COTTON, 15½c. FLOUR, GRAIN and PROVISIONS quiet and unchanged in every respect. WHISKY dull and lower at 84c.@85c. EXCHANGE, par.

GALVESTON, Sept. 28.—COTTON dull and tending down; Good Ordinary, 13c.@13¼c.; sales, 220 bales; net receipts, 148 bales; exports, coastwise, 356 bales; stock, 3,624 bales.

MOBILE, Sept. 28.—COTTON weak, but demand fair; Middling, 14¾c.; sales, 500 bales; net receipts, 329 bales; exports, coastwise, 411 bales; stock, 12,902 bales.

NORFOLK, Sept. 28.—COTTON dull and nominal; Low Middling, 15¼c.@15½c.; net receipts, 540 bales; exports, coastwise, 673 bales; stock, 1,353 bales.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 28.—COTTON dull and lower; Middling, 14½c.@15c.; sales, 300 bales; net receipts, 1,641 bales; stock, 6,984 bales.

[Advertisement.]

Sedan was an uncomfortable chair for Napoleon, and every true Frenchman despises a crown. In this country, however, every citizen is a Sovereign, who desires to be right royally crowned. There is, therefore, an unceasing and ever-increasing demand for the handiwork of Knox, the hatter par excellence of America. The Fall hats recently issued by Knox are resplendently beautiful, and his establishment, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, is crowded daily with purchasers.

[Advertisement.]

"Cleanliness Next to Godliness."—Now is the time for housekeepers to order a box of Pyle's O. K. Soap, dry, hard and economical. No other soap can boast so large a number of first-class patrons. Sold by grocers everywhere.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 28—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	N.	Cloudy	53
Halifax	N. E.	Clear	55
Portland	N. E.	Overcast	56
Boston	N. E.	Clear	64
New-York	N. E.	Clear	71
Philadelphia	N.	Clear	68
Wilmington	E.	Clear	71
Washington	N. E.	Overcast	70
Fortress Monroe	E.	Clear	73
Richmond	S.	Raining	70
Charleston	N. E.	Cloudy	75
Savannah	N. E.	Clear	67
Augusta	N. E.	Overcast	76
Oswego	N.	Clear	63
Buffalo	N.	Clear	61
Pittsburg	N. W.	Clear	68
Chicago	E.	Clear	66
Mobile	N.	Cloudy	74
New-Orleans	N. E.	Cloudy	77
Key West	E.	Clear	83
Havana	E.	Clear	81

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Erin	Sept. 29	New-York	Liverpool
Abyssinia	Sept. 29	New-York	Liverpool
City of Dublin	Sept. 29	New-York	Liverpool
Queen	Oct. 1	New-York	Liverpool
Samaria	Oct. 1	New-York	Liverpool
City of Washington	Oct. 1	New-York	Liverpool
Ville de Paris	Oct. 1	New-York	Havre
Europa	Oct. 1	New-York	Glasgow
Parana	Oct. 1	New-York	London

FOR BERMUDA, HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.

San Francisco	Sept. 29	New-York	Bermuda.
Missouri	Sept. 29	New-York	Havana.
City of Merida	Sept. 30	New-York	Vera Cruz.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-office.

WARNING.

All letters for Europe should be marked "Via England."

TODAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *Abyssinia*, at 6¼ A. M. No supplementary mail. For Havana and West Indies, by the *Missouri*, at 2 P. M. For Bermuda, W. I., by the *San Francisco*, at 2 P. M.

FRIDAY.

For Havana and Mexico, via Sisal and Vera Cruz, by the *City of Merida*, at 2 P. M.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *City of Washington*, at 7½ A. M. A supplementary mail for *paid* letters only, on Pier No. 45 North River, until 10 A. M.

For France, via Brest, by the *Ville de Paris*, at 8 A. M. No supplementary mail.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	7 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	5 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 9:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

SEPT. 28—*In steam-ship China, for Liverpool*—W. W. Sherman, Mr. Marcher, C. Perry, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Ross, J. Revell, infant and servant, A. Chevillon, Mr. and Mrs. A. Sampson, T. Rosenthal and 5 children, Mrs. W. C. Rives, D. Marx, Mr. and Mrs. J. Holsinger, S. Bacharach, Mrs. A. W. Kingman, 2 infants and servant, F. Weismer, A. Gerth, Mr. and Mrs. E. Janssen and child, A. Kohlsaat, J. Reuti Schmitt, Robt. Whitworth, President Boyé, Thomas P. Jones, John Caldwell, James H. Walker, F. Maurice Munts, Mr. and Mrs. Hy. C. Jarrett, J. H. Grant.

Passengers Arrived.

SEPT. 28—*In steam-ship Parana, from London and Havre*—Mrs. Von Schroder, T. H. Bernard, F. F. Archer, Mrs. [illegible] Smith, Miss E. A. Johnstone, H. B. Nichols, W. B. Ross, Mrs. Ross, Helen Ross, A. Stebbings, S. Pomeroy, Mr. Memothy, E. F. Browne, and 287 in the steerage.

In steam-ship Morro Castle, from Havana—Hon. George M. Jones, Victor M. Osborn, A. Garcia Yado, Wm. C. Parkinson, A. Harques, J. M. E. Fernes.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce*, *Times*, *Tribune*, *World*, *Sun*, *Herald*, *Evening Post*, *Commercial Advertiser*, *Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:54 | Sun sets.....5:46 | Moon sets.....9:08

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..11:08 | Gov. Island..11:58 | Hell Gate.....1:17

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Albemarle, Blackwood, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; [illegible]; [illegible], Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Vulcan, Wilcox, Philadelphia, W. Kirkpatrick; Abyssinia, [illegible], Liverpool, Chas. G. Francklyn; [illegible] National Steam-ship Co.; [illegible]; [illegible] Thompson and Alexandria; [illegible]; [illegible] New-Orleans; [illegible] Cunningham, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co.; Cornelius Grinnell, Delano, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co. [illegible]

Arrived.

Steam-ship Parana (Br.), Williams, London Aug. [illegible] and Havre [illegible], with mdse. and passengers to Howland & Aspinwall. [illegible] Steam-ship City of Baltimore, (Br.,) Delamotte, Liverpool, [illegible] Halifax [illegible], with mdse. to John G. Dale.

Steam-ship Morro Castle, Greene, Havana Sept. 24, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.

Steam-ship Magnolia, Nickerson, Savannah Sept. 24, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Regulator, Brooks, Philadelphia, with [illegible].

[illegible]

Bark Annie Ingram, (of Halifax,) Pendergast, Maracaibo [illegible], with coffee, [illegible] to Crandell, Bertaux & Co. Had moderate weather.

Brig Union Belle, (of Pictou,) Whidner, N. S., with 250 tons plaster to Crandell, Bertaux & Co.—vessel to D. R. DeWolf & Co.

Brig Prairie Rose, Low, Elizabethport, for Portland.

Schr. E. L. Crocker, Thrasher, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Minerva, Brightman, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Mary Ann, Hunt, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. New Regulus, Hallock, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Josephine, Ball, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. George & Edgar, Smith, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. C. Hadden, Hemingway, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. John B. McFee, Hubbard, Norwalk, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Isaac Atkins, Robbins, Providence, for Virginia.

Schr. Adelaide, Smith, Sag Harbor, for Elizabethport.

Schr. B. E. Sharp, Cole, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Lucy Jane, Brown, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Hester, Davis, Portchester, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Orlando, Smith, Ferris, Portchester, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Diadem, Chase, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. H. P. Ely, Stokes, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Julia Ann, Willard, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Isaac Anderson, Doyle, Pawtucket, for Rondout.

Schr. Jane Maria, Bushnell, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. G. W. Baldwin, Long, Gloucester, with fish to J. Stetson.

Schr. Justice, Briggs, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Dauntless, Coombs, Boston.

Schr. Saxon, Hatch, Providence.

Schr. Connecticut, Averill, Fall River, for Rondout.

Schr. Josephine, Lindsley, New-Haven.

Schr. J. Clark, Fowler, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Isaac Borden, Hadwin, Fall River.

Schr. Charles W. Bentley, Baker, Providence.

Schr. Maria L. Hall, Towen, Portland, Conn.

Schr. San Juan, Davis, Providence.

Schr. J. G. Collyer, Crosby, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Maria Hearn, Morrell, Stamford.

Schr. Sarah L. Stevens, Studley, Rockport.

Schr. M. A. Lougherty, Taylor, New-Haven.

Schr. Fly, Heath, Lynn.

Schr. James Diverty, Carr, New-Haven.

Schr. Judge Runyon, Lewis, New-Haven.

Schr. Ellen M. Baxter, Waterman, Boston.

Schr. Mary Emma, Bell, Southport.

Schr. Motto, Stafford, Pawtucket.

Schr. Angier, Bessie, Wareham.

Schr. J. I. Worthington, Perry, Rockport.

Schr. Estelle, Henry, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Elvira, Guptil, Newport.

Schr. Louisa A. Johnson, Vancroft, Newport.

Schr. George Washington, Peck, Stamford.

Schr. S. P. Godwin, Westbury, Stamford.

Schr. J. A. Turbell, McCarty, Providence.

Schr. A. Heaton, Bearse, Rockport.

Schr. Pavilion, Brightman, Fall River.

Schr. Wm. H. Dewitt, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. L. A. Tolles, Day, Elizabethport, for Norwich.

Schr. Kate, Hurley, Elizabethport, for Westchester.

Schr. Nassett, Mayo, Orleans.

Schr. Trimmer, Hyde, Bridgeport, for Albany.

Schr. Eliza Hamilton, Cole, New-Bedford.

Schr. Peace, Alley, Elizabethport, for Providence.

WIND.—Sunset, light, S., clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 28.—Arr. brigs Rainbow, from Surinam; P. M. Tinker, from Philadelphia; George W. Chase, do.; Nuevitas, do.; Adeline Richardson, do.; Melrose, Elizabethport.

BOSTON, Sept. 28.—Arr. steamer Nereus, from New-York; brigs Matilda, from Philadelphia; Open Sea, from Philadelphia, and N. Stevens, from Philadelphia.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 28.—Arr. steamer Leo, from Philadelphia.

Sld. steamer Charleston, for New-York.

Schr. Zeta Psi, hence for Philadelphia, returned, caused by heavy gales. She has brought the crew of the brig H. C. Brooks, hence for Providence, abandoned at sea.

HOLMES' HOLE, Sept. 28.—Arr. brig George W. Chase, Philadelphia, Portland; schrs. William Wilson, James L. Maloy, Campbell, Polly Price, Alcora, Mary D. Ireland, Everglade, Oriole, Rhoda Holmes, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston; James S. Shindler, do. for Marblehead; Addie P. Stimpson, do. Pembroke; Julia A. Crawford, do. Danvers; General Banks and Mary Gilchrist, do. Bangor; Delmont, do. Thomaston; General Connor, do. Newburyport; John S. Lee, do. Portland; F. St. Clair Edwards, do. Salem; Fairfield, Elizabethport, do.; Samuel Fish, Baltimore, Boston; Eva May, Rondout, do.; Juno, New-York, Portland.

27th A. M.—Arr. schrs. St. James, Wareham, Portland; Sea Queen, Philadelphia, Salem.

Sld.—All vessels before reported, except schr. Adeline, (Br.,) ashore.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 28.—Arr. steamers Huntsville, from New-York, and San Salvador, from New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 28.—Arr. Delaware, from Mexico, and Borrowdale, from Newcastle, New South Wales.

Sld. Charger, for Cork.

Marine Disaster.

KEY WEST, Sept. 28.—The schr. J. Randolph, of New-Bedford, ran on Couch Reef on the 25th inst., took assistance, got off, and arr. here this morning.

Spoken.

Sept. 22, lat. 35 27, lon. 73 20, spoke bark Iron Age, Crabtree, from New-Orleans for Liverpool; was 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The United States steamer Plymouth has arrived at Southampton.

The new iron-clad steamer triumph, for the Royal Navy, was successfully launched at Yarrow yesterday.

Miscellaneous.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—Ship Uncle Joe, Capt. Sewall, of New-York, from Baltimore, Aug. 17, for Amsterdam, collided at sea with an unknown vessel, and has put into Plymouth, leaking.

Bark Masonic, Capt. Morse, from Antwerp, Sept. 1, for New-Orleans, put back to Flushing for repairs, and having completed them, proceeded.

7 PER CENT. GOLD LOAN
ON A COMPLETED TRUNK LINE.
THE INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY,

From Indianapolis, Ind., to Pekin, Ill., 205 miles in length, is completed and fully equipped with new and first-class Rolling Stock, and already EARNING NEARLY DOUBLE THE INTEREST ON THE WHOLE ISSUE OF BONDS, with rapidly-increasing receipts.

The Company have leased the Peoria and Pekin Railroad on favorable terms, making the Western Terminus at Peoria, the second city in Illinois, where through connections are made to Omaha and the Pacific, saving over 65 miles travel from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

The bonds are secured by a First Mortgage on the Road, Equipments and entire Property of the Company, and, BEING ON A COMPLETED ROAD WHICH PASSES THROUGH ONE OF THE MOST THICKLY POPULATED AND RICHEST PORTIONS OF THE WEST, with so many valuable connecting trunk lines East and West, NO SECURITY CAN BE MORE ABSOLUTELY SAFE.

The road passes through six flourishing and growing cities, and numerous towns, which contain in the aggregate nearly 200,000 people, and within twenty miles of the track there is a population of over 600,000.

THE BONDS ARE CONVERTIBLE into Stock at par, which is a valuable option, as MANY OF THE WESTERN ROADS, LESS FAVORABLY LOCATED, ARE AT A HIGH PREMIUM.

Over seven-eighths of the loan has been marketed during the construction of the line. The balance we offer at 92½ AND INTEREST, giving investors the full benefit of the advantages of the completion of the road.

All marketable securities received in exchange at market rates. Bonds forwarded to all points FREE OF EXPRESS CHARGES.

For maps and full particulars, apply to

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

1 TO 10,000
SHOW CARDS
OR
PICTURES
MOUNTED AND FINISHED
with our ENAMEL WATER-PROOF FINISH, or FRAMED in GLASS at SHORT NOTICE. PRICES LOW and WORK GUARANTEED.
HARRIS FINISHING CO.,
ESTABLISHED IN 1852. NO. 22 DEY-ST.

FURNITURE
AT COST PRICE.
PARLOR, LIBRARY, DINING, BEDROOM SUITES.
Also attention is called to my
PARLOR BEDSTEADS.
FACTORY AND WAREROOM,
No. 155 Bleecker-st., corner Sullivan-st.
J. F. C. PICKHARDT.

BARGAINS IN TEAS, COFFEES, Fish, Flour and Provisions.
THOMAS R. AGNEW,
One price. Cash only. 260 Greenwich-st., New-York.

"RUSSIAN BRACES."
The best Suspenders ever worn.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Grand, Square and Upright
PIANO-FORTES.
PIANOS made to order to suit any style of FURNITURE.
PIANOS taken in exchange, sold on installments, rented, tuned and repaired.
Constantly in store, a large assortment of second-hand PIANOS of our own and other makers.
WARE-ROOMS,
No. 11 East 14th-st.,
Between Union-square and 5th-av.

Pyle's O. K. Soap.
Most Popular HOUSEHOLD SOAP in market.
Sold by Grocers everywhere.
Depot, No. 350 Washington-st., New-York.

ANOTHER HINT.—TEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE has proved the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST (published by ORANGE JUDD & CO., No. 245 Broadway,) one of the best means of advertising our manufactures; its circulation is large, and its readers are those that seek for the best. WOOD, FABER & MORSE, formerly A. N. Wood & Co., Steam Engine Works, Utica, N. Y.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE COMMON COUNCIL, }
NO. 8 CITY HALL, Wednesday, Sept. 28, 1870. }

THE JOINT COMMITTEE OF THE Common Council have determined upon the following arrangements for the obsequies of Admiral FARRAGUT on FRIDAY, Sept. 30, under the direction of the Grand Marshal, and have authorized the issuing of the following order:

The arrangements of the procession are announced to be as follows:

FIRST DIVISION.
Police.
Grand Marshal.
Aids.
United States Band from the Navy-yard, Brooklyn.
Escort—Marines and Firing Party.
Admiral's Flag—Body Bearers—U. S. Ensign.
Chaplain.
Body Borne by Eight Sailors.
Admiral's Secretary and Members of the Family.
Officers of the Navy as Mourners.
Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States.
Society of the Army and Navy of the Gulf.
Society of the Army of the Potomac.
SECOND DIVISION.
MEMBERS OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT.
Mayors of New-York, and other cities.
Ex-Mayors of New-York, and other cities.
Board of Aldermen of the City of New-York, preceded by their Sergeant-at-Arms.
Board of Assistant Aldermen, preceded by their Sergeant-at-Arms.
Attachés of Both Boards.
Delegates from the Common Councils of Brooklyn, Boston, Philadelphia, and other cities.
CITY DEPARTMENTS AND ATTACHÉS, IN THE FOLLOWING ORDER:
Controller.
Commissioner of Public Works.
Corporation Counsel.
Corporation Attorney.
Public Administrator.
City Chamberlain.
Board of Police Commissioners.
Board of Commissioners of Charities and Correction.
Board of Commissioners of the Fire Department.
Board of Commissioners of Parks.
Board of Commissioners of Docks.
Board of Commissioners of Excise.
Board of Commissioners of Health.
COUNTY GOVERNMENT.
Sheriff, County Clerk, Register, Surrogate.
Recorder, City Judge and Judges of the Court of Special Sessions.
Police Magistrates.
Judges of the Supreme Court, Superior Court, Court of Common Pleas, Marine Court and Civil Justices.
District-Attorney, Assistants and Attachés.
Board of Tax Commissioners.
Board of Commissioners of Emigration.
Board of Education.
Inspectors of Common Schools and Trustees of Common Schools.
STATE GOVERNMENT.
His Excellency Gov. Hoffman and Staff.
Ex-Governors of the State of New-York.
The Departments of the State.
Members of the Senate and Assembly of the State of New-York, preceded by their Sergeant-at-Arms.
Ex-members of the Senate and Assembly of the State of New-York.
Judges of the Court of Appeals.
Foreign Ministers and Consuls.
Officers of the French Frigate.
New-York State Society of the Cincinnati.
Chamber of Commerce.
Captain of the Port of New-York.
Harbor-masters.
Pilot Commissioners.
Port-wardens and all others deriving authority from the State Government.
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENTS.
His Excellency the President of the United States and Members of the Cabinet, and invited guests representing the Government of the United States.
Invited guests of the City Authorities.
Officers and Sailors who served under Admiral FARRAGUT.
THIRD DIVISION.
United States troops.
Second Division National Guard State of New-York.
Grand Army of the Republic.
First Division National Guard State of New-York.
Ninth Ward Lincoln Union.
Union Home and School for the Orphans of Soldiers and Sailors.
Brigade of the Fire Department.

The line of march will be as follows:

From the foot of Canal-street up Canal-street to Broadway, up Broadway to Fourteenth-street, through Fourteenth-street to Fifth-avenue, up Fifth-avenue to Forty-ninth-street, and through Forty-ninth-street to the train of cars which has been tendered to the municipal authorities by the Harlem Railroad Company to convey the remains, escort and mourners to Woodlawn Cemetery.

The dock foot of Vestry-street, belonging to the People's Line of Steamers, is assigned to the navy and that portion of the procession having the body in charge, and to Capt. Creighton is assigned the duty of preparing and directing, throughout the march, this portion of the procession.

The space from the foot of Canal-street to Hudson-street is assigned to the City Government, State Government, all invited guests and the officers and sailors who served under Admiral Farragut, and they will be formed by 10½ by the Deputy Grand Marshal, Hon. Charles G. Cornell.

The following gentlemen have been appointed as his aids: Joseph W. Young, Chas. O. Joline, Philip L. Hoffman and Daniel S. Hart.

On Canal-street, their right on Hudson-street, facing toward the south, the Fire Brigade will be formed, under Chief-Engineer Perley.

The Lincoln Union, the Union Home and School for Orphans of Soldiers and Sailors will form on the left of the Fire Department, facing toward the south, under the direction of Col. Anthony Meyer and Capt. M. Boust as Marshals.

The First Division of National Guard will be formed with its right resting on the Lincoln Union, and facing toward the route of procession, the left not to extend above Tenth-street.

The Grand Army of the Republic will be formed with its right on the corner of Broadway and Tenth-street, facing east, under the direction of Deputy Marshal Col. J. W. Marshall. He is charged with giving information to the commanding officer of the Second Division of the National Guard so soon as he may determine within what limits he can form his command on the line of march. His left must not extend beyond the junction of Fourteenth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Second Division National Guard will be formed with its right resting on Fourteenth-street, in Fifth-avenue, with the United States troops on its left.

The military order of the Loyal Legion, the Society of the Army and Navy of the Gulf, and the Society of the Army of the Potomac will form on West-street, south of the dock from which the remains will be borne, under the direction of Major-Gen. Heintzelman, and in such a manner as not to impede the passage of the body, but in readiness to take their places immediately following the officers of the navy.

The route over which the remains must from the necessity of the case be borne being very short, the Committee have determined to adopt the above arrangement, and to move the remains and its escort, mourners, City Government, and invited guests past the remainder of the funeral procession.

At 11 o'clock precisely the head of the column will move from the foot of Canal-street, and that portion of the procession which is arranged along the route will remain in position until the remains have reached the head of the column, when the entire procession will take up the line of march.

No division will leave the column until it shall have passed the points hereinafter designated.

The United States troops must pass Forty-ninth-street; the Second Division, and First Divisions National Guard must pass Forty-third street, and the remainder of the column must pass Thirty-fourth-street.

All persons invited to take part in the obsequies are requested to meet in the Governor's Room, City Hall, at 10 o'clock A. M.

It is particularly requested by the Committee that those who have charge of the church and Fire Department bells in the City, along the route of the procession, will cause the same to be tolled from the hour of 11 till the close of the procession.

And it is also requested that houses along the route may be suitably draped.

The Committee especially request that all business be suspended between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M.

The Board of Education have already signified their determination to grant a holiday to the public schools, and to the students of the College of New-York.

The streets through which the procession will pass are reserved from curb to curb for the funeral cortège.

Upon the arrival of the body abreast of Fort Washington, minute guns will be fired.

Aids to the Grand Marshal are requested to meet him at the corner of Canal and Hudson streets, at 9½ o'clock.

Arriving at Woodlawn, the procession will move from the cars to the grave on foot, in precisely the order described for the procession in the City.

The funeral train will return immediately after the termination of the ceremonies.

The Committee have determined that, should the weather prove stormy on Friday, the procession will be postponed until Monday, when these orders will take effect.

LAWRENCE D. KIERNAN,
EMANUEL B. HART,
EDWARD CUDDY,
EDWARD WELCH,
JAMES IRVING,
ERASTUS LITTLEFIELD,
[illegible] ODELL,
EUGENE DURNIN,
HUGH O'BRIEN,
ISAAC ROBINSON,
Committee of Arrangements.

JOHN HARDY, Secretary.

Brevet Major-Gen. ALEX. S. WEBB, U. S. A.,
Grand Marshal.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Sept. 28, 1870.

MERCHANTS AND IMPORTERS HAVING goods in bond in the Bonded Warehouse No. 2 [illegible], are hereby notified to transfer their goods remaining in said store. All bonded merchandise still remaining in warehouse on the 1st of October next, will be transferred to the nearest Bonded Warehouse, Nos. 6 and 8 Bridge-st.

(Signed.) THOMAS MURPHY, Collector.